

No. 15.—Vol. I.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1862.

ONE PENNY.

### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

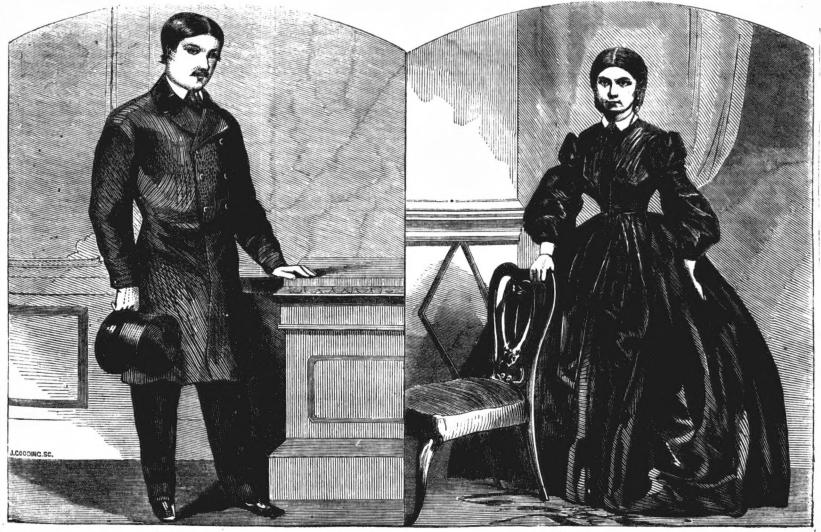
THE great event of the week, as may be surmised, has been the settlement of the American difficulty, and the consequent improvement in public affairs thereon. The news only appeared in a portion of our last week's impression, though sigce then it has been circulated throughout the length and the breadth of the land, and been received with manifestations of gladness and satisfaction everywhere. We felt persuaded that the Washington Government would make the amende, much as a certain section of the press denied it; and the dispatches of Mr. Seward now published show that we were right in that supposition, and that at no moment was there any disposition on the part of President Lincoln's Cabinet to make the retention of the kidnapped Commissioners a sine qua non in case of a difference of opinion arising as to international law. Immediately after the act of Captain Wilkes, Mr. Seward appears to have forwarded a very conciliatory dispatch to Mr. Adams, the American Ambassador to the British Court; and though the American Secretary of State may be blamed for not at once repudiating the seizure, and liberating the prisoners, this may be excused under the peculiar circumstances of the Washington Government, and the want of precise data re-

specting the alleged outrage for which reparation was to be It is evident, from Mr. Seward's elaborately argued dispatch, that he considers the carrying off the Confederate Commissioners from on board the Trent mail steamer a breach of international law, and that had Captain Wilkes, instead of merely taking the four obnoxious passengers, seized the ship with all the passengers and cargo, and taken it into port for adjudication he would have acted in accordance with maritime He neglected to do this, and therefore the seizure in this respect was illegal, but in no other, and so the Commissioners must be delivered up. Such is the substance of Mr. Seward's elaborate State paper, which, on its arrival, was handed over to the consideration of the law officers of the Crown. It is to be hoped that the argument therein urged respecting the issues raised by the Trent affair will have the effect of settling what is international law, so that the great maritime Powers may in future clearly understand what laws are to be held binding on neutral ships in a time of war; that thereby the risk of quarrels, arising from such an act as that which has all but set two hemispheres together by the ears may be reduced to the lowest possible amount.

The intelligence of the liberation of Messrs. Slidell and Mason by the Federal Government has been generally received by the American people and the press with approbation

It was feared, so some of our newspapers alleged, that the "mob," as it is called, would fly in the face of the President for giving in to the demand of the "British Lion," but, instead of this being the case, it appears that in New York, as well as elsewhere, the settlement of the difficulty has given general satisfaction. Contrary to the opinion of some of our politicians, who averred that the North was anxious for a war with this country, in order to find an excuse for backing out of the conflict with the South, we have held that the North was in carnest in its efforts to crush the rebellion, and that, therefore, President Lincoln could not afford to have two wars on his hands at one time. Hence, that he was certain to get rid of the British difficulty, in order to have his hands clear to deal with the Confederates. All this has come true, and though the contest will be a hard and perhaps a tedious one, we have no doubt that the superior physical and moral power of the North will ultimately prevail, if no extraneous Power interferes with the action of the belligerent parties.

The foreign news in other respects is not of much importance. Matters are quiet in France, nor is there likely to be any stir till after the 27th, when the Legislative Assemblies meet. It is expected that they will have more work than usual to do this year. Paris has been much excited by the conduct of the students of the Quartier Latin, who have suc-



W. F. WINDHAM, ESQ.

MRS. W. F. WINDHAM.

cessfully killed a drama of the well-known M. About, the Gaetana "-which has been literally hissed off the stage, on account, it is said, of its author having gone over to the Imperial service as a literary hireling.

The Pope and the Court of Portugal have got to cross purposes, the result of which is that the Government at Lisbon has ceased to hold diplomatic relations with the ruler of the Vatican.

We have news of a revolution in China, by which Prince Kung, by a coup detat has become the head of the State. From this we are led to believe that a more liberal policy in regard to foreign nations will in future prevail.

Home matters are quiet. The Windham trial drags its slow length along, nor, at the time we write, is there a prospect of its being ended. The cost is already said to be upwards of twenty thousand pounds.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been starring at Leith the birth place and for some time the residence of his father. His speech was mainly devoted to the American question, which was discussed in a liberal and temperato spirit, and in a manner that must please our irascible cousins on the other side of the Atlantic. He gave at the same time a pretty broad hint that our recent warlike movements will not be without material effect upon his budget for the current year. Already an increase in the income-tax is talked of, as the penalty to be paid for the Mason and Slidell affair.

#### PEDIGREE OF THE WINDHAM FAMILY.

At the present moment our readers may be glad to have placed before them a short outline of the history of the ancient family of Windham, in reference to the important trial which

family of Windham, in reference to the important trial which is now occupying so much of public attention.

The first point to state is, that the Windhams flourished in Norfolk, and other eastern counties, before the conquest; and the second, that as the Duke of Wellington not a Wellesley, but a Colley; the Pagets not Pagets but Bailys; the Duke of Northumberland not a Percy, but a Smithson; and Lord Nelson not a Nelson, but a Bolton; just so Mr. W.F. Windham, of Felbrligg hall, Norfolk, the owner of estates in that county and Suffolk of the value of from £15,000 to £20,000 a year, is not a Windham at all, but a Lukyn or Lukin. We will attempt to show how this happens.

By referring to Morant's "History of Essex," we find that one Geoffrey Lukyn, Esq., of Duumow, in that county—the village celebrated by the "Flitch of Bacon" procession—held lands in that parish by a grant from King Henry VIII. This

village celebrated by the "Flitch of Bacon" procession—held lands in that parish by a grant from King Henry VIII. This Geoffrey was the third son of Richard Lukyn, Esq., of Chignall, in the same county, who had other issue, from whom the Earl of Verulam is said to be descended by Sir B. Burke. From the above-mentioned Geoffrey was lineally descended in the third or fourth generation one Robert Lukyn of Wallating. the above-mentioned Geoffrey was lineally descended in the third or fourth generation one Robert Lukyn, of Wellestye, Essex, who married Mary, the daughter of Lione Lane, Esq., by whom he had a sen Robert. This Robert Lukyn in his turn married and had a son, whose son, George William, was a rather celebrated divine in his day, and rose to become a Dean of Wells. He married Catherine, second daughter of Robert Doughty, Esq., of Hanworth park, Norfolk. Robert Lukyn's wife Sarah married, as her second hasband, one William Windham, Esq., by whom she was the mother of the celebrated statesman of the reign of George III., the Right Hon. William Windham, M.P., the early friend, and, subsequently, the political antagonist of Fox, and who, having represented Norwich, Higham-Ferrers, &c., for many years, closed his long and Higham-Ferrers, &c., for many years, closed his long and brilliant parliamentary career in May, 1810, leaving a life interest in his estates to his relict, Frederica Cecilia, the daughter of Admiral Forrest, with remainder to his nephew, Mr. William Lukyn, eldest son of the above mentioned Dean

daughter of Admiral Forrest, with remainder to his nephew, Mr. William Lukyn, eldest son of the above mentioned Dean of Wells.

This latter gentleman, who had served in the war under Nelson and Hood, and who rose eventually to the rank of a vice-samiral in the British navy, on Mrs. Windham's decease, assumed, by royal licence, the surname and arms of Windham only, in lieu of those of Lukyn, in 1824, when he succeeded to the Fellbrigg and other estates of his deceased uncle. He married Anne, daughter of Peter Thellusson, Eeq., of Broadsworth, Yorkshire (brother of the first Lord Rendlesham), by whom he had issue a family of five daughters and five sons.

The eldest daughter of Admiral Windham married Henry Baring, Esq.; the second married George Windham, Esq., of Cromer, Norfolk, and after his death the late Earl of Listowel; the third became the wife of James H. Holly, Esq., of Burgh, Norfolk; the fourth married the Hon. R. Hare (brother of Lord Listowel); and the fifth married Sir Heary Cooke.

Of the sons the youngest is, or was, an officer in the lat foot; the fourth is Major-general Charles Asho Windham, C.B., the hero of the Redan, and late M.P. for East Norfolk, who is one of the Petitioners in the present case; the third son is or was, a captain in the navy; and the second is, or was rector of Fell-brigg; the eldest son of the late vice admiral was the late Mr. William How Windham, of Fellbrigg hall, who was a magistrate and deputy-licentensus for his native county, of which he served as high sheriff is 1842, and the eastern division of which he represented in the liberal interest in the second reformed parliament. He died in December, 1854, leaving by his wife, the Lasdy Sophia Hervey, daughter of the late and sister of the present Mr. William Frederick Windham, of Fellbrigg, born in August, 1840, whose sanity is now being called in question, and the leading events of whose life in Norfolk, at Etoa, and in London, including his marriage with Miss Agnes Willoughby, alias Rogers, are now so prominently br

## foreign Hews.

FRANCE.

The Seaste and Legislative Rody of France are to meet on the 27th instant. The Monitor announces that the Emperor in person will open the session. The report on the state of the empire will, as in 1861, be laid on the table of each Chamber the day after the opening. A convention has been

signed at Madrid between the French ambassador, on behalf of his Government, and the Government of Spain, having for its object to determine in a manner at once the most precise and the most favourable to the development of international relations, the respective powers and functions of the consular agents of each country, and the civil rights of the subjects of each in the territories of the other. This convention, which bears date the 7th of January, will come into force as soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged.

A Swiss paper announces that at the diplomatic reception of New Year's Day, the Emperor Napoleon addressed some especially friendly words to Dr. Kern, the representative of Switzerland, expressing a hope that the cordial relations between the two nations might be fully maintained, and requesting Dr. Kern to communicate to his Government the utterance of the sincere desire entertained by the Government of France.

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France.

Dispatches received in Paris state that the Turks at Tripoli had severely ill-treated several of the Christian inhabitants, that the French consul had demanded reparation, and that the frigate Mogadore had arrived at Tripoli.

M. Edmund About has received what, in a partial sense, may be termed the first check in his literary career. "Gaetana," a drama in five acts, has been most tumultuously hissed in the Odéon. A spectator of the latest proceedings says that he heard the hissing when he left the house, he heard it when he stepped into his carriage, and he thought he heard it when he got out at his house, near the Hotel Cluny. A fuller house had never assembled to witness the first appearance of a drama from the pen of a highly popular and justly celebrated author. The Princess Clotilde and several other ladies of great distinction went to see the debut of the "Gaetana." The Princesses Troubetskoi and Mettornich were also there. Had they not been familiar with French life, they should, from the specimen which they saw there of French acting off the stage, have been curiously impressed with the urbanity of this very urbano nation, like nearly all the women present. They were, to all appearance, terrified at the clamour; and sprang back into the depths of their logds, where they remained till calm was restored, as they evidently wished to see the termination of the piece. From time to time the noise became so great, that the actors and actresses were obliged to keep silence, to leave the stage in confusion, and to break up the unity of the play by to doing. The lorgnettes then plunged into the pit, where the hissing degenerated into a general boxing match, if such a term be applicable to some kicking, some seratching, stamping upon hats, and a general scramble without-end or purpose, in which every man's band was directed against his neighbour.

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#### ITALY.

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ITALY.

The Pope is reported to have another dispute on his hands. A dispatch from Turin announces that diplomatic relations have been broken off between the Court of Rome and that of Portugal. When every country in Europe sent in its condences to Portugal upon the sudden and melanchely deaths of the late King and his brothers, the Papal Government alone attered no word of sympathy, coasolation, or sorrow. We do not know whether this silence was produced or suggested by the fact that the Government of the late King of Portugal had been among the very first to recognise the Kingdom of Italy. However that may be, the present King felt, it is said, so wounded by the extraordinary conduct of the Papal Government, that he has recalled his representative from the Court of Rome. If this statement be true, it cortainly reflects little credit upon the Pontifical Government, and speaks little for the feeling which animates its councils.

The disturbances in Sicily appear to be at an end; and according to a statement made on Saturday by Baron Ricasoli in the Turin Chamber it is not probable that they will be renewed. The ricters professed to become insurgent because of the conscription, which is a novelty in Sicily, the Bourbon Government never having ventured upon it there. A captain of the National Guard was killed, and his house plundered. Plundering houses, indeed, seems to have been the mode

of the National Guard was killed, and his house plandered. Plandering houses, indeed, seems to have been the mode which the rioters adopted of protesting against the conscription. The troops, however, soon re-established order, but five of the rioters were shot. The population received the troops with enthusiasm, and if the riot was really a Bonrbonian movement in disguise, it quite failed to attain any existent. object.

RUSSIA.

The Journal of St. Petersburg has published an article which we may assume to utter the sentiments of the Russian Government, urging that the incident of the Trent ought to be Government, urging that the incident of the Trent ought to be miade the starting point of negotiations for the recognition, by the different Powers, of common principles upon the subject of neutral rights. The article makes an especial appeal to England, exhorting this nation to give the world a solemn guarantee for the future, by signing a Convention which will ensure universal respect for the rights of neutral Powers. We trust that the appeal thus issued may have its effect, and that the affair of the Trent may be the occasion for the readjustment of many important international questions now unsattled.

GERMANY GERMANY
The King of Prussia is still confined to his apartments.
Berlin dispatches state, however, that no anxiety is felt with regard to his illness, which is represented to be very slight.
An earthquake has been felt in Saxony. The sensation extended as far as Leipsic.

SWITZERLAND BERNE, Jan. 13.—Both Houses of the Federal Assembly

were opened to day.

The speeches of the two Presidents chiefly related to the political situation of Switzerland.

political situation of Switzerland.

The President of the Council of the States regretted the recent conflicts with France, but hoped that the rights of Switzerland would be preserved, especially in the question of the Valley of the Dappes.

The President of the National Council urged Switzerland

to have confidence in herself.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Jan. 13 (Evening).

The Spanish Government has given orders that the Sumpter shall be watched in order to prevent her taking arms and ammunition on board.

AMERICA.

The Jura which brought the confirmation of the surrender of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, also brought the correspondence between Mr. Seward and Lord Lyons. The following is its ubstance :-

"It commences with a dispatch from Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams in London, declaring that Captain Wilkes acted without instruction, and hoping that the British Government would consider the subject in a friendly temper. Mr. Seward says also that the British Government may expect the best disposition on the part of the Federal Government.

"The next dispatch is from Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, was committed without instructions from the Federal Government, as that Government must be aware that Great Britain cannot allow such an affront to pass without reparation. Earl Russell expresses a hope that the Federal Government will offer suitable redress by giving up the four prisoners to Lord Lyons.

"Mr. Seward, who was furnished with a copy of Earl Russell's dispatch, replied that the English Government rightly conjectured that the act was without the authority or knowledge of the Federal Government. He trusts that England will see that the Federal Government neither practised nor approved any deliberate wrong in the transaction, and declares that Great Britain has a right to demand the same reparation as the United States weakle expect from any friendly reparation. as the United States would expect from any friendly nation in a similar case.

"Mr. Seward says that he is aware he argues on the British "Mr. Seward says that he is award no argues on the bruss side of the case; but, in doing so, he is only defending American principles. He quotes the instructions from Mr. Madison, Secretary of State in 1894, to Mr. Munroe, Minister to England, and says:—If I decide this case in favour of my Government, I must disallow its most cherished principles, and for ever abandon its most cherished policy; but the country c not afford such a sacrifice. The Government cannot deny justice of England's claim." Mr. Seward, in conclusion, sta justice of England's claim." Mr. Seward, in conclusion, states that the four prisoners are at the disposal of Lord Lyons, and asks his lordship to indicate a time and place for receiving them.

"Lord Lyons, in his reply, says he will forward Mr. eward's communication to the British Government, and will Seward's communication to the confer personally with him in regard to the reception of the four gentlemen.

The note from M. Thouvenel to the French Minister on the Trent affair is included in the correspondence

the Trent affair is included in the correspondence."

The Teutonia has arrived at Southampton bringing a day's later news (to the 29th) than the previous arrival. It is said in New York that the decision arrived at by the Government to restore Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and their secretaries, hal a very favourable effect on the public mind in the city. It removed a load of care from men's spirits, and restored a degree of elasticity which was noticeable in every department of trade. The public pulse beat more evenly than it had done for the last five or six weeks. The Stock Exchange felt, the or trade. In o public pulse best more evenly than it had done for the last five or six weeks. The Stock Exchange felt the influence, and gave evidence of it in accordance with Government securities and a general movement in stocks. Even those who held that the action of Commodoro Wilkes was legal and justilable, felt gratified that the Administration entertained a somewhat different idea, and that it found a mode of oning war without subjecting the nation to humiliation and disgrac

and disgrace.

The New York papers received by the Teutonia give the voluminous correspondence on the Trent affair. By far the longest and most important of these documents is that in which Mr. Seward makes known the president's resolution to liberate the Commissioners, and the grounds of that determination. In his recapitulation of the facts in question he does not differ materially from the narrative adopted by Earl Russell, but denies that the captain of the Trent was required to goon board the San Jacinto or that any unnecessary violence was used. His argument on the case is divided under five heads,—on only one of which, the mode of capture, he admits the American officer to have erred. But this admission he amplifies and sustains by considerations drawn both from the law of American officer to have erred. But this admission he amplifies and sustains by considerations drawn both from the law of nations and the antecedents of American statesmanship; and expresses satisfaction that the long-disputed relations of neutrals and belligerents are now virtually settled, since Great Britan can no more assert on her own behalf a practice she has disallowed to others. Next in order of importance is the dispatch in which Mr. Seward voluntarily disclaimed the arrest of the commissioners, and invited an amicable arrangement of the affair—the suppression of which dispatch we cannot but regard as an act strangely at variance with the moderate, friendly, and even delicate tone of Lord Russell's instructions to Lord Lyons, the very reverse of the peremptory and offensive demands described by the Times, the Post, and the Observer. The fourth and fifth dispatches are M. Thouvenel's, and the reply thereto. When the advice of France was received M. Seward was able to answer that it had already been adopted.

#### THE TRENT AFFAIR.

NEW YORK, DEC. 31 (EVENING).

The excitement of the public on the Trent question has aterially subsided.

Since the settlement of the question the American press as been much more moderate in tone towards England.

The New York Reeming Post says that the banks have esolved not to take up the third fifty millions of the Federal

The Gazette of Tuesday night contains copies of letters which have passed between Earl Russell and Lord Lyons in relation to the Trene affair. The instructions first sent to Lord Lyons are not given, but from the letter describing the interview which took place on the 19th December between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams, it is pretty clear what the nature of those instructions was. The tone of our Government was most conciliatory and in marked contrast to that adopted by certain organs of the press. Earl Russell's letter confirms the statement that Mr. Adams read the first dispatch of Mr. Seward to Earl Russell on the 19th December. The whole correspondence is creditable to the Government, though it leaves unexplained the motive for keeping the public here in the dark as to the conciliatory disposition of Mr. Seward and the American Government towards this country.

## Dome Flews.

It is stated that Messrs. Glass, Elliot, and Co., have endered to the English Government to lay a cable from Millord Haven to Halifax by next July for £700,000., guaranits efficiency for one year, understand that the Address of the House of Common

mayed by Mr. Portman, member of Dorsetshire, and by Mr. Western Wood, member for the City

A Brewer's Drayman died in the Royal Free Hospital the r day, at the age of thirty-one, who had been in the habit rinking from ten to twelve quarts of beer per day for the

few days since a noble Lady, the wife of a noble Lord nected with the county of Norfolk, complained to the fly governess that she did not dress in a becoming style, and,

y governess that she did not dress in a decorating style, and, allyship's temper having been roused, she proceeded to the condigne punishment on the young lady. The affair since been hushed up by the payment of £400.

The magistrates of Northumber-have determined to enforce rigidly the recent act of ament for the preservation of salmon, which have suffered cly from the depredations of the inhabitants of plt villages

to the rivers in spavning time.
PADDLES FOR THE GREAT EASTERN.—Messrs. Brother. all of Chippenham, are intrusted with the construction of new file wheels for the Great Eastern, The diameter of the acts over all will be fifty-two feet, their width thirteen

the Prison Expenditure.—The expenditure at the convictions of England in the year 1860-61, amounted to £276,399, as average daily number of convicts being 7,665, this was ther more than £36, per prisoner. The value of the labour the convicts was £103,364, reducing the cost to £22 6s.

prisoner. Mr. Cross, M.P. for the borough of Preston, has issued an in which he states he will not again offer himself as late, in case of a dissolution, which he thinks "is not to take place."

ENT TO COLONEL TAYLOR, M.P.—An accident that

is not of a serious nature, has occurred to med Taylor, M.P. for the county of Dublin. He had been whit at Euro Park, and was out shooting with a large y, when in loading his gun it accidentally went off, and coil the top of the thumb of his right hand.

a very serious accident took place at a Fadinan coal-pit on isosiday morning. Three workmen were engaged in blast-t, when the powder which they were using exploded before g were prepared, and the poor fellows were dreadfully hurs, off them very dangerously so. Shipments of cotton still continue to be made from Liver-d to the United States. Several thousands of bales were extend things the pressure week.

I to the United States. Several thousands of bales were atted during the past week. It is gratifying to learn that, seems at this time last year 61,000 bales of Surats were bound for Liverpool, at the present moment the Indian on, on its way to that port, amounts to 95,000 bales. In Gale or Saturada.—During Saturdaya gale of wind, day from the S.W., raged over the metropolis and suburbs, g a vast amount of injury both to person and property, at the shipping in the river suffered severely from its fury. But title the scene on the river was most extraordinary, where being thrown up several feet in the air, while the lying wharves and premises on the banks had the base-statementated; and a large amount of property either develor greenty damaged. andy damaged.

At an early hour on Saturday morning a private inner, named Barraclough, committed suicide comined manner at Chatham Barracks. The was quartered with his regiment in Q house, a absut two o'clock in the morning, and, having taken his, proceeded to the rear of the buildings, where he discreed it through his head by pulling the trigger with a co of string fastened to his right foot. On the guard proding to the spot they found the deceased quite dead, his ill being frightfully shattered. Deceased had been about years in the service. Various causes are assigned for his unitting the dreadful act. o years in the service. Va

mmitting the dreadfal act.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer at Levih.—Leith as been honoured with a visit from the Chancellor of the exchequer, who, on Saturday last, laid the foundation-stone of new Episcopal church in that town. In the afternoon the own Council presented an address to the right hon, gendan, who responded to it in one of his most happy and quent speeches. He dwelt at considerable length, and with irable good taste and right feeling, upon the settlement of difficulty with America. He bade his audience remember awarion which the Prince of Wales received in the United and the fact, that although the people had naturally a, and the fact, that although the people had naturally ad in the eapture of two men whom they regarded as y rebels, Mr. Seward had met the demand of England prompt and cheerful liberation of the prisoners. He er expressed a hope, in which his heavers shared, that wither expressed a hope, in which his heavers shared, that acord might hereafter prevail between the two countries. It is a state of the fiscal changes inaugurated by the present vernment, Mr. Gladstone eulogised the results of the French very, and showed how materially it had helped to composite for the diminution of our trade with America. "I provide the speaker, "I may venture to say it was proposite and the speaker, "I may venture to say it was proposite into operation with France, which, although not filling per the entire gap, should fill up more than one-half of it; eccuse while we have a decrease of about three millions in it trade with America, we have an increase of two millions in it trade with America, we have an increase of two millions in the France." These facts are a striking commentary upon the distributes against the French Treaty, in which some of our ontemporaries indulged not so very long ago.

Lond Stanley at Liverpool.—Lord Stanley, M.P., presided the opening of the Kirkdale Industrial Ragged Schools on leaday. The new establishment is due almost entirely to

the opening of the Kirkdale Industrial Ragged Schools on esclay. The new establishment is due almost entirely to indefatigable labours and zeal of the Rev. T. Major Lester, umbent of St. Mary's Kirkdale. The foundation stone of building, which comprises commodious schools and a large m, used for churck services, was laid on the 18th of August, 50, by the Earl of Derby, who gave the land which the 1903 occupy. chools occupy.

Messes. Beight and their Workmen.—An appeal was lately heard at the Salford Sessions in the case of Messes. Bright, of Rochdale, against four of their workpeople. A disagreement had taken place between Messes. Bright and their workmen, and the four defendants were charged with molesting those who continued at their work. The Rochdale magistrates tried the case, and sentenced two of the defendants to a month's imprisonment, and the other two to fourteen days. The appeal was heard on Thursday, and, after several objections on the part of the defendants' advocate, the magistrates sustained the former decision, and sent the defendants to prison.

Embration from Laverdol.—The returns of the emigration trade of this port for the past year are now completed, under the direction of the Government agent, Lieut. Prior. As usual, these documents embody a large amount of highly useful and interesting information. It appears that the total number of emigrants that left this port for the United States, British North America, the Australian Colonies, Cape of Good Hope, &c., during the year just ended was 55,029. In the previous year there were 83,774; being a decrease of 28,745. Of these there were under the act 38,879, and not under act 16,159.

Record of Werkers.—The Shipping Gazetle has just published its usual monthly record of wreeks, from which it appears that the number of wreeks during the month of December was 221; in January the number was 202, in February 285, in March 133, in April 129, in May 142, in June 115, in July 91, in August 198, in September 146, in October 119, and in November 293, making a total during the past year of 2,029.

Movument to the memory of the late Prince Consort.—A very infleential meeting was held at the Mansion-house on Tuesday to do honour to the memory of the late Prince Consort. The Lord Mayor presided, and among those who took part in the proceedings were the Bishop of London, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Baron de Rothschild, and Mr. 8. Morley. The speeches were extremely appropriate Messes. Beight and their Workmen.—An

Mayor presided, and among those who took part in the proceedings were the Bishop of London, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Baron de Rothschild, and Mr. S. Morley. The speeches were extremely appropriate to the occasion. The practical resolution adopted by the meeting declared that the memorial should be of a monumental and national character, and that its design and mode of execution should be approved by the Queen. Committees throughout the kingdom are to be formed, and the Bishop of London, in his noble speech, expressed a hope that the fund would comprise the pennies of the poor, no less than the larger contributions of the wealthy.

At the Worship-street Police Court on Tuesday last a man named David Cusack was charged with the robbery of Mr. Richard Pearce, a commercial traveller, and with violently assaulting him. From the effects of the wounds received on the occasion of the robbery Mr. Pearce had died on the 9th inst. In order to give time for the summoning of witnesses the case was adjourned, and the prisoner removed to the cells.

Robbert By A Servant.—Sarah Luton, a servant woman, aged 51, was brought before Mr. Woolrych on remand, charged with stealing various articles of wearing apparel, linen, and other property, valued at £5, belonging to her master, Mr. W. H. Sacker, the red zine manufacturers, of No. 29, Milesend-road. The prisoner, who had already been convicted of a similar offence, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Another Victim To Chinoline.—A young woman named Mary Jones, recently expired in Guy's Hospital from the effects of injuries received through her crinoline peticoat taking fire whilst she was engaged at her toilet.

Attempted Murder at Bradford.—On Monday last, about seven o'clock, an cherty man, named Edward Lister, appeared to five he shop' of Mr. George Frank, draper, Barker-end-road, Bradford, and attempted to shoot him with a pistol. The shop door was open, and Mr. Frank, who was in the place, observed the magistrates. He has a wif

delivered of three sons. The mother and children are doing as well as can be expected.

FATHER DALY IN GALWAY.—A memorial to the Pope, on behalf of Father Daly, signed by 10,000 of the people of Galway and neighbourhood, has been signed, with the approval of many of the clergy, at all the chapels of Galway. There is no excitement, but a systematised working in a legitimate manner, to restore Father Daly to the position he held heretofore. The Freeman's Journal says:—"Father Daly's position in Galway is most remarkable. He is chairman of the Town Corporation, chairman of the Gas Company, president of the St. Vincent de Paul Society (which he founded), president of the Mechanics' Institute, president of the Commercial Society. Vincent de Paul Society (which he founded), president of the Mechanics' Institute, president of the Commercial Society, managing owner and director of the Lough Corrib Steam Company. He has a plurality of parishes, with the peculiarity that one of them was granted him for life by the Court of Rome direct, and he is, we believe, the only instance of a vicar in the Roman Catholic Church who had been elected to that directly the people. to that office by the people.

THE FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE WAR SHIPS AT

THE FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE WAR SHIPS AT SOUTHAMPTON.
ON Saturday afternoon 150 seamen left Portsmouth in the Sprightly to make up the full complement of men required for the Dauntless; and, further, a party of Royal Marine Artillery were also dispatched from the same port in the Pigmy, Captain Johnson, to proceed on board the Dauntless. It is also stated at Portsmouth that instructions have been forwarded from head-quarters to the commander of the Trafalgar to hold himself in realiness to prevent any action between the Federals and Confederates within the limits permitted by the law of nations.

has been efficielly informed that he will not be allowed to make any hostile movement; that the neutrality of the port will be strictly enforced; and that should the Nashvillo take her departure first, the Tuscarora will not be provided to leave her moorings until twenty-four hours afferwards. Capt. Oraven, has, it is said, intinated to Captain Patey, the Admiralty agent here, his intention to abide by these orders of the Government; and the some instructions have been communicated to Captain Pegram with regard to the Nashville, who has likewise assented to the same. To prevent any attempt on the part of the Tuscarora to evade the demands made by the Government, the Dauntiess, which lies off Netley Abbey, about three miles lower down the river, has been fully manned and equipped. equipped.

Government, the Dauntiess, which lies off Notley Abbey, about three miles lower down the river, has been fully manned and equipped.

SINKING VESSELS TO OUSTBUCT THE ENTRANCE TO SAVANNAH HARBOUR.

The engraving we give in to divide a paper represents the process recently adopted by the Conferent a to step up the entrance to the Harbure of Savannah, as as to prevent the Federal fleet from making an attack thereon.

From this it will be seen that the Confederal a layo not waited for the stone sleet to seed up the part of Savannah, but have anticipated she punishment by circum escale themselves. This has been done with the threefold of first of protocolog Fest Pulaski, the musquite fleet commanded by Com. Tanahl, and to prevent the Federal newy from ascending to the city.

A process on a much larger scale has just been carried ont by the Federal fleet at the mouth of the Charleston harbour, of which the following account ferrishes the particulars:—

Particulars have been published in the American papers of the sinking of thirty old whilers, laden with granite in the main, entrance to Charleston. The sinking of the fleet was intrusted to Captain Charles II. Davis.

The execution of the plan was began by bouying out the channel and circumscribing within four points the space where the vessels were all to be sank, as follows:

The distance between the points from S. W. to N. E. is about an eighth of a mile; the breath perhaps half as much. It will be understood that it was no part of the plan to build a wall of ships across, but to drop them at a little distance from each other, on the principles of closing the channel to avigation, but leaving it open to the water. Work was resumed on Friday morning, the 20th, the Ottawa and Pocahonas bringing the ships to doi: stations. The planing of them was an operation of considerable nicety, especially as some of the vessels were as deep as to be with difficulty dragged on the bur, except at highwater. A graver hindrance to their exact location was found in the character of the beam ends, some down by the head, others by the stern, and masts, spars and rigging of the thickly-crowded ships were mingled and tangled in great confusion. They did not long remain so. The boats which had been swarming about the wrecks picking up stores, sails, and whatever was to be got, returning heavily laden, were ordered to cut away the masts. It was meant to leave nothing behind of use to the rebels. The Cahawba was not more than half a mile from the bar, and everything was in full view from her deck. In half an hour from the time the beats left her side the mizenmast of the Rebecca Simms went over the side, and was specilly followed by the main and fore. The next was the Richmond, whose three masts went by the beard together, with three almost simultaneous reports, followed by the snapping of stays and shrouds, like irregular volleys of musicery, and the cheers of all the crows in the boats. As they fell the sound of heavy cannon echoed down the bay, and for the next two hours the crash of fallen musts was accompanied by the same salute. The guns of Sumpter were the requiem of the fleet. Some stanuch old ships died very hand, settling very slowly, and still upright when they had felt the bottom. It was hard to believe they were not afloat, and might yet sail away from their dreary fate, but the stately masts which one moment were standing in strength, the next are helplessly floating on the water, and had left only a bulk behind them. I think no one ever before saw the masts of fifteen ships cut away in a morning. When they were gene the decolation was almost complete; the picture more utterly rainous and forlern than can be conceived. One ship out of the sixteen, the Robin Hood, with upright masts, stood solitary sentinel over the wrecks. As evening came on she was set on fire, and gave us as the crown of our novel experiment the rare sight of a ship on fire at sea. She was still barning when the Cahawba left for Port Royal at one in the morning.

law of nations.

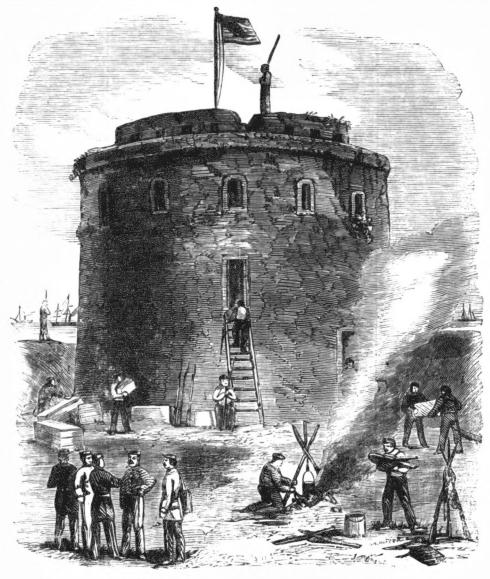
It is generally expected that the Federal war-sloop Tuscarora's stay here will now be very limited. The object of her coming here, for the purpose of capturing the Confederate steamer Nashville, and the probability of an engagement in our waters, has been entirely prevented by the course which Government. The work of the expedition is a complete success.



ANCIENT MARTELLO TOWER ON TYBEE ISLAND IN THE SAVANNAH RIVER.

When the Federal troops landed When the Federal troops landed on Tybee Island, at the mouth of the Savannah river, they found the fortifications erected there by the Confederates abandoned. In the centre of the works was a monument of "the olden time," a martello tower, built by the early Spaniards. It is thus described by the New York Herald correspondent: pondent :-

"Within the battery rose the gray walls of a martello tower, showing but few evidences of decay showing but few evidences of decay without, but within the platforms and floors, and the heavy timbers, were wasted by rot and rapidly crumbling to dust. It was a strange cld tower, and a curious monument of ancient engineering skill. It is at least 50 feet in diameter and as many feet in height. Constructed of tapia, a concrete of oyster shells and lime, with walls at least 10 feet thick, microed for musketry, and with with walls at least 10 feet thick, pierced for musketry, and with portholes for five cannon, and evidently intended to resist a long siege, it showed that this was the scene of war and bloodshed generations ago. How many flags had waved over its gray battlements it were hard to tell. First the Spanish, then the French or logdish; afterwards the Colonial ensign; then the Stars and Stripes, followed for a brief time by a robel flag of stars and bars, and now the ensign of the Union floats like a thing of beauty high above it. When we reached the tower, Jack of the navy was engaged in rolling When we reached the tower, Jack of the navy was engaged in rolling huge blocks of concrete into the lower door, and barricading it. Entrance to the tower is gained by a ladder of primitive style, which leads to a door 10 feet from the ground. Two or three fireplaces, built in the walls, contained, when I saw them, a cheerful fire of hard pine. The walls are pierced for musketry, and evidences of platforms for sharp-shooters are seen near the parapet. With a little repair the work can be held for a long time against everything but artillery."



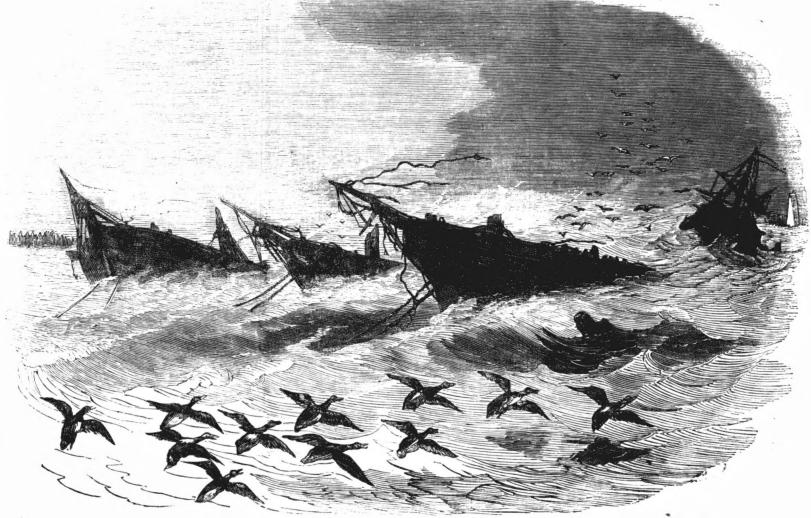
ANCIENT MARTELLO TOWER ON TYBEE ISLAND, THE SAVANNAH RIVER.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MISSOURI.

Night Attack at Salem, Dent. Co.

For some months past Colonel
Freeman at the head of a considerable body of men, has been harassing the soldiers in Rolla and the surrounding counties. On the 3rd December, about four o'clock a.m., while Company A of Ellis's Cavalry were asleep round a bright fire in an old farm house in Salem, they were interrupted by the noise of breaking windows and the discharge of squirrel rifles and shot guns, which awoke them to the consciousness that they were surrounded by Freeman and his men. Major Bowen, with 125 men of Ellis's Cavalry, General Wyman's brigade stationed at Rolla, 25 miles distant, had occupied Salem for several days; his pickets were placed on all approaches. Freeman, with 400 men, leaving his horses outside the pickets, had crawled through the bushes between them, and suddenly pounced upon the Nationals. Company A attempted to dash out, but every trial showed the hopelessness of a "sortie," and its members had to content themselves with dodging the balls, taking care not to allow a too close approach to the windows. Company B, quartered in the Court-house at a short distance, hearing the firing, rushed out, formed behind the building, and 'not waiting to saddle their horses, charged as infantry. Another Company which had been stationed in an adjoining stable also broke out and Company A began to escape from the house. A terrific hand to hand fight ensued, at the end of which Col. Freeman and his men were thoroughly routed. The loss to the National's was four killed and a large number Night Attack at Salem, Dent. Co. end of which Col. Freeman and his men were thoroughly routed. The loss to the National's was four killed and a large number wounded. Six of Col. Freeman's men were found dead in the streets and it was stated that 40 were missing. missing.

What may be very entertaining in company with ignorant people, may be tiresome to those who know more of the matter than yourself.



HULKS SUNK BY THE CONFEDERATES AT THE ENTRANCE OF SAVANNAH RIVER, OPPOSITE FORT PULASKI, GA,

#### LAW AND POLICE.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE. — The following breach romise case has been tried before the Sherid's Court and a spec — The following breach of herriff's Court and a special aid at £1.000 in the case of ss, is the daughter of Mr. I, Whichester, and about her. Patrick James Lennon, be an American, residing in the beathout thirty years vicir of Winchester Cathesials and saw the ministiff. promise case has been tried a jury, to assess damages (which Cross v. Lennon. The pidatidit Cross, the proprietor of the twenty-five years of ago: the cis a gentleman of property, and is a gentleman of property, and mon. The persua, roomer proprietor of the Eagle years of spe; the defend ann of property, and was ourse. He gent's Purk, and roes was also stited to be so the defendant visited. th House, Rigent's Park, and stated to be about thirty years. Cross was also stated to be a bay vicar of. Winchester Cathen a bao the defeadant visited the Eggle and saw the plaintiff; then recently lost his wife, who but left him with an intant, equently wisted the hotel with a friend, and was waited upon plaintiff. He had a communica for with Mr. Cross, and propared to be a base of the constant of the constan dral. he had He by the

g, and limiter golity of receiving the six; Smith not ganty, such as a sensor a gapant them sentenced Gellett and Turnbull to three I shinter to fear years' peraise retirate, receiving, reading Mechani And Burghary AT PADDINGTON.— Angel, 25, coaching litter, George Reeves, 26, cook, and Sarah serie indicted not the Cent all Criminal Court for burghary in ing-house of Mrs. Samin Green, and stealing a gold watch, ions, and other articles, and also wounding the said Sarah soins, and other articles, and also wounding the said Sarah soins, and other articles, and also wounding the said Sarah soins are litter in the evening, on tringing up supper crossing the sate which as the evening, on tringing up supper crossing the following the sate and the control of the sate and the socretaire, also give two men in the roam, one leading over her mistress, in her arm-emair, and the other near the bed at the socretaire, also give two men in the roam, one leading over her mistress, in her arm-emair, and the other near the bed at the socretaire. The properties of the sate of the socretaire with the same arms and to witness, "Hyou II many roam," show three wavay her tray and ran down stairs our art," and hold the men rushed past her, forced her down in satura, and the our severely bearen, and blood was running the gap and the satural was forced. All the written deposition was produced, staining of the satural. Her written deposition was produced, staining of all the written deposition was produced, staining one crosses the ream, and on looking up she saw a tall man hit was listed and the same and on looking up she saw a tall man hit inger, thin of clock. She had come to see the cook, and had been level a wing that when All governor. Michael evidence was given that Mrs. Green was not but a standard the written deposition was produced, stating hat when All governor the rem, and on looking up she saw a tail man this olack mash, and another man believe him. The tail man hit less, Green was desired, and some one or sees it the rem, and on looking up she saw a tail man this first of the same hit goal that a large shook call, and lie then punched her throat till she lost erson es on a lattice or two, and she she came to, the man again mak her say the bead had cheek, squeezed her throat till she again seath searches, and she readices in more. Whilst this was going a she heat it to chert man secaking open her desk. Collett had been considered to the control of the prisoners, who had been say it to chert was a computation of the prisoners, who had been say it to chert was a computation of the prisoners, who had been say it to chert was a computation of the prisoners, who had been say a she had all the tile of with a usey before the robbery.—Emma here, when he had all the tile of the robbery.—Emma here, when he had been do had been do had been say it to be such a beautiful to the collect the say before the robbery, deposed that was a say had go the prisoners.—Evidence was also given that Collect, who say it to be such a say it to be such a say it to be such as a solid party was found out, exclaimed, "I am accept," and ran out of the house.—After some other evidence the objects to be an errivator fully the puzzy had been formerly convicted of barglary at bord Foloya.—Ar Justice Byles sentenced Puzzy and seven to pean servitude for life, and Collect for four years.

MUKDER,—At the Mirriebovough-street Police-court, John Quigley, it instann, bas been commuted for trial or a charge of willin nurer A man named Becket had been sent to give his wife and him-elf notice to leave a bone, of which the former was t

MURDER.—As been committed for trust of a wife and himder. A man named Beckett had been sent to give his wife and himself notice to leave a house, of which the former was taking charge,
when the prisoner stabled the unfortunate messenger, who shortly
after died in the hospital.

Stabbing DY AN ABLERCAN MERCHART.—At Southwark, Mr. C.
Golnett, the turnkey of the Queen's Prison, attended to request the
brightness attendance at the Queen's Prison, to investigate a charge
ag man Mr. Favid Roach (an Am rican clizen and planter in Mississteppi, now a prisoner for debt, for stabing Mr. Charles Edward
Luckle, formerly an American merchant, but now also a prisoner for
cost.—Mr. Course proce edd to the Queen's Prison, and the companishat, who exhibited a cut on the left eye, said he was an Engishcost, but he had traded with America, and held a ship master's certurate. On that for noon he was walking on the parade in the prison,
the in Mr. Hoach came up and said that winess had told some one
to the (defendant) owen winess 30s, and had not paid it, and he
coneid winness bad names, and threatened to rip higusts out. Witness,
Enowing the charge not to be true, asked him to explain himself, but
the defendant pulled out an open kelfe, rushed at witness, and struck
him win is in the left eye, and he struck at witness, and struck
him win is in the left eye, and he struck at witness, and struck
him win is in the left eye, and he struck at witness, and struck
him win is not be frame on the tunkey for water to wash it. Two
incessingers in witness's attempt to save himself. Blood flowed r
from his eye, and he ran to the tunkey for water to wash it. Two
incessingers and one or two other prisoners were present. Witness,
had odd known the defendanter two months, whilst they were both
full prival. After some evidence a warrant was placed in Capitain
Hudson's hands for the prisoner's detention.

The Alberth Standards of the prisoner and other presons
ero into the carriage, and futroduced circle. Betting ensued.

RAILWAY.—At sou

Stand he sheld legalid two suredes in accordant for the cit.

Misstrictions Skelletos S.—At Westminster, on Fri iny, Agnes in which contains the births of two for. It wis no research that the prisoner lodged at Mrs.

S. Cresentoshoe, Chaisea, and on leaving the place, jowing central har of heafs we artefuned, in which the landlady found the anset of two listants and up, and looking like nummier, appears to her accordant for heat three, or more years. It appeared that the wishest of the hard no child whilst she lodged in the matrice valence for recond wrapped in mystery. The case had acjound to to be also further inputies, but making had been sently three was a treatment and the presence was distant.

the state of the state of England, at the Mansion House, the Bank of England, attended from the more, and proceed a porterior is brand, on the top of which no fac similar of a 25 note. Housing a gatherina who had pur-

the lonowing vermich—"That the fleaths of the decessed persons were severally occasioned by the fail from a scaffold at St. Marrie's field, by the breaking of a ledge"

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF HOUSEBREAKING IMPLEMENTS.—James Trevor, Jas. Brown, Wm. Jackson, Harriet Roberts, and Harriet Young were tried at the Middlesex Sessions last week for having by night, without lawful excess, housebreaking implements in their possession.—Homes, 3 F, said that on the evening of the 25th ult. he saw Brown and Trevor looking about the Salutation Tavorn in Tavistock-court, Covent-garden, and suspecting their object, he and other constables kept watch in the neighbourhood till one o'clock in the morning. He then made a communication to the landlord of the house, and while doing so all the prisoners passed by, conversing together. He then, with assistance, took them into custody. On the way to the station house Roberts dropped a "Jemmy," (produced) which witness picked up; whilststooping to do so Trevor kicked him, and witness struck him with the Jemmy. Trevor and Roberts refused to give their addresses, but Brown gave his. When the woman Young got up from her seat in the station house the dark lantern (produced) was found under it. On reaching the appariments of Trevor and R-berts, who cohabited together, he found a number of pawnbrokers' duplicates, and several centre bits, and two extra large bits, used in house breaking, and files for altering keys. A quantity of lucifer matches was also found.—After some corroborative evidence, the jury found the prisoners guilty, but recommended the females to mercy as being only the dupes of the men Mr. Payne sentenced[Brown and Trevor to be kept in penal servitude for four years; on Jackson he should defer passing sentence units some inquiries had been made respecting him. He should sentence Roberts to be kept in penal servitude for four years, and Young, who had been convicted before, to be imprisoned and kept in hard labour for two

inquiries had been made respecting him. He should sense be noted to be kept in penal servitude for four years, and Young, who had been convicted before, to be imprisoned and, kept in hard labour for two years.

A BAD CASE.—John Zugg, a porter, was indicted at the Central Crimmal Court for feloniously receiving a gold watch, the property of Mr. A. G. W. Teagle, of 20, York-atreet, Portman-square. Mr. Teagle was robbed of his watch at the pit entrance of the Lyccum Theatre on the '8th uit.—Mr. Parfitt, of the Craven Head, in Drurylane, being in want of a watch for his sanghter, had employed a man named Leggo, an employee at the Olympic Theatre, to look out for one. Mr. Leggo brought him a watch, price 27, but for which he received only £615s, as the ring had been broken from the shank. Subsequently Mr. Parfitt found that the watch had been stolen, and he brought it to the police station. The prisoner, a porter, for many years permanently employed at Somerset House, but on sick leve, was secretary to a society called. "The Friends of Labour," held at Mr. Parfitt's house, to which society Leggo also belonged. The prisoner was in the labit of attending sales, and Leggo, subsequently to being told that Mr. Parfitt's house, to which society Leggo also belonged. The prisoner, who said he had a watch which would suit, and for which he asked £63s. Leggo then took the warch for N. Parfitt, who bought it as above described. The prosecutor valued it at £17.—Leggo, when questioned by Mr. Parfitt, said he received the watch from the prisoner, and the prisoner was accordingly apprehended. He refused to say from whom he had bought the watch was bought.—The watch was identified as being the prosecutor's. On the prisoner's apartments being searched ten rings belonging to watches were found there.—For the defence winesses were called to character.—The jury found a verdict of guilty, but recommended the personer to mercy on account of his iil health.—The assistant-judge said the prisoner has been before convicted more than once, an

than ten bown of watches being found at his lodgings must be considered in dealing with the case. The sentence—it might seem severe, but it was an almost imporative one—was that he be kept in penal servitude three years.

At noon on Saturday Patrick M'Caffery, a youth under twenty years of age, who was attely sentenced to be hanged at the L verpool Assizes for the musder of Colonel Crofton and Captain Haintan at the Fulwood Barracks, Preston, on the 14th of September last, expirated his crime in front of the Kirkadle Gaol. On Friday M'Caffery retired treat about eleven o'clock and slept soundly until about five o'clock ann. He then dressed himself but would not take anything to eat until he had seen the Rev. H. Gibson. This gentleman arrived ab ut seven a m., and after the calprit had received the sacrament, and had engaged in prayer, he took a hearty meal about eight. He begred pardon of Mr. Gibson the calprit had received the sacrament, and had engaged in prayer, he took a hearty meal about eight. He begred pardon of Mr. Gibson state of that M'Caffery did not tell him that he had written two letters to a sergeant of the \$22d Regiment at Preston until the letters had been sent away. Mr. Gibson also said that M'Caffery had requested him to write to his friends at Staleybridge and elsewhere, and, if possible, to send them some small pictures as sourcentrs of him. At twelve minutes to twelve o'clock he do as leading to the gallows were thrown open, and immediately a murmur of curiosity passed through the crowd assemble below. The young man, who had invaribly maintained the greatest calmness and fortitude, was pinioned by Calcraft, and at twelve o'clock he do is leading to the gallows accompanied him to the gallows and was constant in his admentitions until the culprit was hanged. Before the bolt was withdrawn M'Caffery placed his lips to the crucifix, and use he had murmured the words, "Jesus, Mary, and Joseph, I give you my soul," "Jesus have mercy upon me," Calcraft dev the bolt and he was suspended in mid air.

people assembled to witness the execution, and others came to see the body suspended. 120 polleemen and nine inspectors guarded the body suspended. 120 polleemen and nine inspectors guarded the body suspended. 120 polleemen and nine inspectors guarded the body suspended. 120 polleemen and nine inspectors guarded the body and seemed much relieved when the disputing business was over.

FATAL RESULT OF ORANGE DISPLAYS.—A frightful accident oc cured in Londonderry on Wodnesday night at the display of firoworks by the apprentice boys. The apprentice boys, when urged to pestpone the celebration of the 18th uit, owing to the death of Frince Albort, refused to forego any noticeable item of the demonstration except the firoworks, and these were postponed till Wednesday night. Accordingly tookets, dec., were sent up on that evening in great profusion. The affair had been nearly brought to a termination, when one of the mortars suddenly exploded, causing terrible havot to those in its neithbourhood. One man, named Canning, had his right leg broken and fearfully mutlated, his injuries being so great that he died I a couple of hours. Two other persons were also severely wounded, one having his eye torn out, and the jaw-bones of a minor chauster.

Syspicious Dearli at Hanwell. Asylum.—Mr Brent, deputy—cofoner for West Middlesex, held an inquest at the Lunatic Asylum, Hanwell, on the body of Matthias Googhegau, late a patient in that establishment, who was alleged to have died from the cited of ill-retament.—Harrison Bone, a bricklayer, deposed that, on the 28th, of November last, he was at work at the Asylum, when he heard Jones, one of the attendants, say to one of the patients, "feetup, you will be supplied to the work of the last of the country of the last of the country of the country of the last of the few and the state of the country. That caused witness to look in at the window, and he saw Jones their got and the saw of the few and the saw of the few and the saw of the same and the saw of the same and the saw of the s

chased it took it to the Bank to ask was the manufacture of such an article an infringement of the law, and he state i the manufacturer's name, which Mr. Freshiteld refrained from mentioning. The Bank had determined not to take steps in the matter, but merely wished to give publicity to it, and to let the public know that it was so infringement of the 24th and 25th Vic., c. 93.—The Lord Mayor said he would know how to deal with such a case if it came before him.

THE FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—The investingation into the death of Richard Wood, Patrick Caglin, and William Savey, who were killed by the falling of a scaffold at St. Martin's Hall on Friday, the 3rd into, is concluded. Mr. Bedford, the Westminster coroner, at the Vestry-Bail of St. Clement Danes, the jury agreeing to the following verdict:—"That the deaths of tho deceased persons were severally occasioned by the fall from a scaffold at St. Martin's Hall, by the breaking of a ledge"

Unlawful Possession of Housebreaking implements.—James

Unlawful Possession of Housebreaking implements.—James

the two men, Bone and Levick, for not interfering to try to stop the cruelty.

THE Condemned Convict Byard Greenland.—A respite during the Majerty's pleasure for this convict, sentenced to death by Mr. Her Majerty's pleasure for this convict, sentenced to death by Mr. Her Majerty's pleasure for this convict, sentenced to death by Mr. Her Majerty's pleasure for this convict, sentenced to death by Mr. Her Majerty's pleasure for this convict, sentenced to death by Mr. Her Majerty's pleasure for this convict. Standard at the recent Winter asset on the Majerty's pleasure for this convict. Standard at the recent Winter asset on the Majerty's pleasure for this convict, sentenced to death by Mr. Her Majerty's pleasure for this convict, sentenced to death by Mr. Her Majerty's pleasure for this convict. Standard at the recent Winter asset on the Majerty's pleasure for this death convict. Standard at the recent Winter asset on the Majerty pleasure for this c

Adence,

Adence,

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY OF COFFINS FROM A CHURCH.—On
Tuesday a case which has excited a painful interest in the locality was
heard before the So aerset magistrates, sitting for the Western Division,
near Bath. About two years as o the charch at Freshford, a willing
about five miles from Bath, and which is the place of residence of a
consinerable number of gentry, underwent extensive alterations, and

about two mises from light, and which is the place of residence of a consistencial number of per nerty, unlearwar, acteative attention, and the lead coffins taken from the vaults and sold, but the remothy was the lead coffins taken from the vaults and sold, but the remothy was the lead coffins taken from the vaults and sold, but the remothy and the lead coffins taken from the vaults and sold, but the remothy and the lead coffins taken from the vaults and sold, but the remoth of the particle of the particl

#### ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

The Trade Cutragenear Sheeffeld.—The three men Email Isa'e Watson, Joseph Tominson, and James Watson, were committed trial at Rohefbam, hat week, on the charge of attempting destroy a nail maker's shop at Thorpe Hesley, on the 21st December Great Fire at Leeds.—The greet fire which broke out in Leeds week, proved to be off a very destructive character. It was a fined to one building, but that was a manufactory of a very late of in the occupation of several persons. The loss will probably be 215, to £15,000.

Child Killed By An Insane Mother.—On Thursday on inque held by Mr. H. Raffler Watchew, on view of the bed by the following the f to die from t, of No. 33 circumstances:—Ellen latch, of No. 33, Nottingham- lies, Gouester-street, Commercial-road East, stated that the deceased was been daughter. She had been in good health, and on Friday morning last she placed decreased in local and covered the contest descriptore. Shortly afterwards she went into the apartment and found the decreaded. She went to one of the lodgers, and said to her "I have kill my child." She had had five children, and there was only one all the jury returned a verdict that deceased had died from suffoction

## A FEW WORDS MORE ABOUT DRAMATIC AND POETIC READING.

POETIC READING.

It is assumed that poets from their peculiar sensibility to the beauties of verse, and their more intimate familiarity with its harmonies, are better readers of poetry than other men. Perhaps this is generally the case, but by no means always. A Perhaps this is generally the case, but by no means always. A man may write very harmonious verses and read them roughly. Goldsmith, a peculiarly smooth versifier, one or remarked in company that poets were more likely to read verse well than the generality of other peeple; but when he was invited to illustrate his remark by his own performance, he repeated a stanza of a balled with such falso emphasis that he was continued by all meant.

to illustrate his remark by his own performance, he repeated a stauza of a balled wich such falso emphasis that he was condemned by all present.

Davies in his "Life of Garrick," tells us, that when Glover read his Boadicea to the actors, his voice was so hursh, and his elecution so disagreeable, that he quite disgusted his auditors. Garrick politiely offered to read it for him; but Glover declined the favour, and appeared to think that he acquited himself extremely well. Corneille, Dryden, Addison, and Akenside, were all wretched readers. Sophocles was a bat actor, Shakespeare but a poor one. Schiller acted and recited mestshockingly in the Karlschule, and the preliminary reading of his Friewo at Manheim was so bad that every one at first regarded the piece as a miserable composition. Of Thomson, Johnson remarks, that among his 'peculiarities was a very unshiffal and inarticulate manner of pronouncing any lofty or solemn composition. He was once reading to Doddington, who being himself a reader eminently elegant, was so much provoked by his odd utterance that he snatched the paper from his hands and told him that "he did not understand his own versex." Dr. Johnson was himself but an indifferent reader, His recitation is said to have been at once monotonous and violent. We learn from Anna Soward, herself an excellent reader and famous in that respect in her own circle, that Scott's reading was equally imperfect. Lockhart, however, gives a very different account of it. According to him, Scott "read aloud high poetry with far greater simplicity, depth and effect than any man he ever heard," and he oven doubted whether in Macbeth or Julius Cassar, Kemble himself could have been more effective. Scott spoke handsomely enough of Miss Seward's reading. "The tone of her voice," he said, "was melodious, guided by excellent tasts and well suited to reading and recitation in which she willingly exercised it." Southey also speaks in high terms of her mode of reading. Miss Seward told Carey (the translator of Dante) that he deuned by all present.

Davies in his "Life of Garrick," tells us, that when Glover

and rhythm with which he gave the concluding line of each of the strophes of the poem:

Sweet Thames, run softly, till I end my song.

Talfourd, in his Life of Lamb, tells us that Coleridge was sometimes induced to recite portions of "Christabel" then enshrined in manuscript from eyes profane, and that he gave a bewitching effect to its wizard lines; but more peculiarly beautiful than this, continues Talfourd, was his recitation of "Khubla Khan."

As he respected the passagge:—

bewitching effect to its wizard lines; but more peculiarly beautiful than this, continues Talfourd, was his recitation of "Khubla Khan."

As he repeated the passage:—
A damsed with a dulcimer
In a vision once I saw:
It was an Abyssiman maid,
And on her dulcimer she played
Singing of Mount Abora.

His voice seemed to mount and melt into air as the images grew more visionary and the suggested associations more remote. However there was a chant in the reading of both Wordsworth and Coleridge—as is the case with most poets, and perhaps it is only hearers of a poetical turn, and with an ear for metrical music, that fully relish such reading.

There are, perhaps, a greater number of good readers amongst actors than in any other profession; though many actors, as we have already said, are little to be admired for their recitation. Mrs. Siddons used to be invited to read Shakespeare at the Court of George the Third, and was engaged to instruct the younger members of the Royal Family in reading. After she had retired from the stage she gave public readings of poetry at the Argyle Rooms in London. It was observed that her reading of Shakespeare was far more effective than her reading of Milton. Mr. Campbell attributes this difference to the supposed circumstance that the poetry of Milton is too spiritual to be susceptible of any improvement from clocution. I confess I do not agree with him. The glorious music of Milton must be doubly delightful when worthly expressed by that noblest of all instruments—the human voice. In the case of Mrs. Siddons, we are to recollect that the Queen of Actresses was on her own strong ground in dramatic poetry, and that the sympathies and associations of manan voice. In the case of Mrs. Siddons, we are to recollect that the Queen of Actresses was on her own strong ground in dramatic poetry, and that the sympathies and associations of the addience were most naturally at her command when she has a mattering the words of Shakespeare. Perhaps histrionic interest. The Prince refers in the most affectionate terms of the autumn of 1859 she was with her table drama. They are too much inclined to act and become theatrical. Quin was an exception. He is said to have read the attrical. Quin was an exception. He is said to have read also a good general reader. Hashit tells us that Fawcest's readings of some parts of "Comms," with his fine deep nellow tonel voice, particularly the lines "I have heard my mether readings of some parts of "Comms," with his fine deep nellow tonel voice, particularly the lines "I have heard my mether Circe with her Syrens three," Ec., and the enthusiastic comments he made afterwards, were a treat to the car and to the soul.

D. L. R.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

Arrival of Troops in Canada.—We have received news of the safe arrival at Quebec of the troops which embarked in the Persia, and at Halifax of those which embarked in the Australasian. The Australasian took out from Liverpool the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brisade, numbering 40 officers, and 833 non-commissioned officers and rank and file, including an hospital corps of 29 men. Size had also on board seven officers and 254 men of the Royal Artiflery, together with a battery of six Armstrong guns, with their whold train, consisting of sixteen carriages. The Australasian also carried out 6,000 stand of arms, in addition to those borne by the troops, together with 400,000 rounds of ball carridge. The Rifle battalion went out under command of Lord Alexander Russell, brother of Earl Russell, and among the officers of the corps were Major the Hon. J. Stuarf, whose brother is already with Lord Lyons at Washington, as one of his attachés; Captain Lord A. Clinton, brother of the Duke of Newcastle; Lieutenant Lord Edward Cavendish, son of the Dake of Devonshire; Lieut the Hon. F. Somerville, Lieut, the Hon. A. Pennington, and Eusign Lord Afflert Ceril. The Persia embarked the 1st Battalion of the 16th Regiment of Fost, from Sheffield and Weedon, and a detachment consisting of four officers and 118 men of the Royal Engineers, under the command of Captain Magnay. The 16th consisted of 36 officers and 823 men, besides an hospital corps of 45 men belonging to the battalion, under command of Colonel Feachel. Testings these above enumerated there were also 79 men of the Commissariat Staff Corps. General Russell, with two aiden-de-camp, was also on board, together with Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General Festing, and Mr. Thern, of the Military Store Staff. ARRIVAL OF TROOPS IN CANADA .- We have received news

The Handel Festival will be given at the Crystal Palace on the 23rd, 25th, and 27th, of June next. There will be a Chorus of four thousand voices.

The "Alceste" of Gluck has been very successful at Paris.
In Munich, music appears to have got in bed company. The "Matremoneo Segreto" is rather numbered than played, in the German Version, the omissions, and perversions of the text, being traly abominable.

A New Opera entitled "Szep-Hon" has been produced at Perth by Mozant's unflaished Opera "L'Oca del Cairo" has furnished a duett, quartett, and finale for one of the Leipsiz Concerts, and has delighted every one with its melody and the charming air of plaisauteric wherewith it abounds.

Madame Laborde, so celebrated a few years ago for Ler finished and fiorid execution, is about to reside in London.

Literary Obstuary.—During the year 1861 the Great-

finished and florid execution, is about to reside in London.

LITERARY OBITUARY.—During the year 1861 the Great Reaper has levelled with his scythe many names that will be missed from the ranks of literature. The following is a real list for one single year:—Mrs. Gore, Lady Charlotte Bury, F. Danby, R.A., Miss Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Dr. Thomes Southwood Smith, the Roy. J. W. Cunningham, John Francis (the sculptor), Mr. M'Gregor Laird (the African cumployer), Professor Donaldson, Dr. Sandinel, Farren (the comedian), Mr. Joseph Hunter, F.B.A., Mr. Samuel Leigh Sothely, Dr. Cardwell, Mrs. Catherine Haye Bushnell, Mr. Richard Onstler, Agnes Builtie, Mr. Viacent Novelle, Miss Baker, of Northampton, Mrs. Geldart, Mr. John Vaudenhoff (the actor), Mr. G. Bishop (the astronomer), Velluti (the singer), the Rev. C. W. Le Bas, Archdeacon Barrow, and Professors Clough and Henslowe.

Henslowe.

The Phivatzer Sumpter.—Advices from Cadiz state that the Sumpter cannot take her departure for some days, in consequence of the repairs which she is obliged to undergo.

General Turn.—General Turn has been in Paris for the last few days. The object of his visit is to consult the principal French physicians on the state of his health. The reply of the faculty has been favourable; the fatigues of a harassing life having along brought on an affection which they believe will disappear with repose.

will disappear with repose.

Arrival of the Guards at Halifax.—The Government have received information of the arrival at Halifax, on the last day of 1861, of the Adriatic, with the 1st battalion Grenadier Guards on board. The Parana, with the 2nd battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, had not arrived, but, as she is a much slower ship than the Adriatic, this was not unexpected. The 62nd Regiment had been sent on to 8t. John's, New Bramswick, from Halifax, to make their way in sleighs up to Riviere du Loup, and it was expected, notwithstanding the pasific aspect of the American question, that the 63rd and the two Guards regiments would also go on, in accordance with the original plan. The 1st and 3rd battalion of the Military Train, and tour or five batteries of field artillery, were to accompany them. It was reported that the 1st battalion fille Brigade would have stepped at Halifax for the winter, but the barrack accommostepped at Halifax for the winter, but the bargace would have stopped at Halifax for the winter, but the barrack accommodation would scarcely permit this, and the two bottalions of the 16th and 17th, which were to take the place of the 62ud and 63rd, had not yet arrived out. Two regiments were to be left at St. John's, New Brunswick, during the winter, and this duty would probably fall to the 15th and 96th.

duty would probably fall to the 15th and 96th.

Wootwich.—In consequence of the profile termination of the American difficulty, the additional hands recently entered for service at this dockyard are ordered to be discharged; but the establishment workmen at the steam factory department are still employed overtime in the preparations of materials for iron ship building. The shipment of guns and war stores from the Royal Arsenal for British North-America and the West Indies is still carried on with vigour, and no less than six steam-vessels are now moored off the jetty to load for these stations.

#### LATER INTELLIGEACE.

AMERICA.

Messrs. Mason and Slidell and their secretaries embadied on the 1st inst., at Providence Town, on Louid the British steamer Rinaldo, for England. The uneasy feeling in the public mind in regard to the relations with England still continue.

public mind in regard to the relations with England continue.

The New York Tribure states that Meases, Mason and Sildell will only proceed to Halifax in the British steamer limelds, and that from Halifax they will proceed to Europe in the next Cunard steamer.

The financial plans of the Federal Government affract much attention. The press continue to urga nearly traction as the only legitimate means of relief. The New York press is again speculating on an early advance of the Falcani army.

The Confederates in Kentucky have destroyed a large position of the railway between Louisville and Nucleville.

The Charleston Marcary states that a larger Federal force had landed on North Edisto, and seized the railway station and some war vessels.

had landed on North Edisto, and sensed the ranking and some war vessels.

It is reported at Ship Island that Fort Pickens opened fire on Pensacola on the 1st inst. The result is unknown.

A destructive fire has taken place at Richmond.

The steamer Asia has arroyed out.

The Bohomian passed Cape Race on the 3rd.

The Persia will sail from Halifax for Liverpool on the 6th.

FRANCE.

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FRANCE.

The official returns put forth on Monday are far from exhibiting France in an equally progressive rate with respect to population as in other items of development; the actual increase on the five years being but 673,802 souls on a toral of thirty-six millions. Of course, there has been taken into account the 679,800 inhabitants acquired by the accession of Savoy, and it is but a sorry reflection to dwell on the still slower growth of the French people during the previous quinquennial period from 1851 to 1853, when but 256,000 were added to the census. It is a significant fact that the soldiery form an important element in the sum total, and that the Crimea became at that period the whereabouts and the grave of a large contingent not accounted for. The agricultural districts are stationary when not positively decreasing in inhabitants, and the few favoured departments owe their exceptional populousness to the influx from remote tracts into already crowded towns. The tabular details furnish explous material for questioning the social or moral health of the country, while the alarming augmentation in the list of suicides tells its own and tale, 3,500 appear on this year's mustereall, or at the rate of near 11 per day all over tha territory. S12 women against 3,000 men, show the propertion of this crit as to sex, 16 being children from 11 to 15, seat territory. S12 women against 3,000 men, show the propertion of this crit as to sex, 16 being children from 11 to 15, seat territory. S12 women against 3,000 men, show the propertion of this crit as to sex, 16 being children from 11 to 15, seat territory. S12 women against 3,000 men, show the propertion of the air own of small classification: strangling or drowning, 2,833; charced temes, 271; gun, 266; pistel, 189; knife, 153; pitching head forement, 110; poison, 93.

MEXICO.

The Spanish steamer Francis Asis arrived at Havana on the 28th ult. She reports that the Spanish expedition arrived at Vera Cruz on the 8th, and that the Governor of that city had twenty-four hours to decide if he would abandon it. On the 17th the Spanish troops disembarked, and hoisted the Spanish flag on the fortrees of San Juan, Ulles, and in the principal squares of Vera Cruz.

One hundred guns were found in San Juan, Ulles.

The Beltish steamer Spiteful arrived at Havana on the 27th

The British steamer Spiteful arrived at Havana on the 27th with dispatches for Commodore Danlop. It is rumoured that these dispatches have reference to the American canbroglio.

THE WINDHAM CASE.

The Court re-assembled in the Session House, Westminster, on Wednesday morning. Mr. Frebridge, the witness, was examined at great length with regard to the other timber, with a view to show that the contract which Mr. Windham entered into with Messra Lawrence and Fry was a reasonable one. He thought the bargain was rather disadvantageous to the buyer than otherwise.

Mr. Milward—Would you take it off their hands?

Mr. Chambers—You can't ask him that. Of course he

Mr. Milward.—Would you take it out their hands?

Mr. Chambers.—You can't ask him that. Of course he would not like to buy a law-suit.

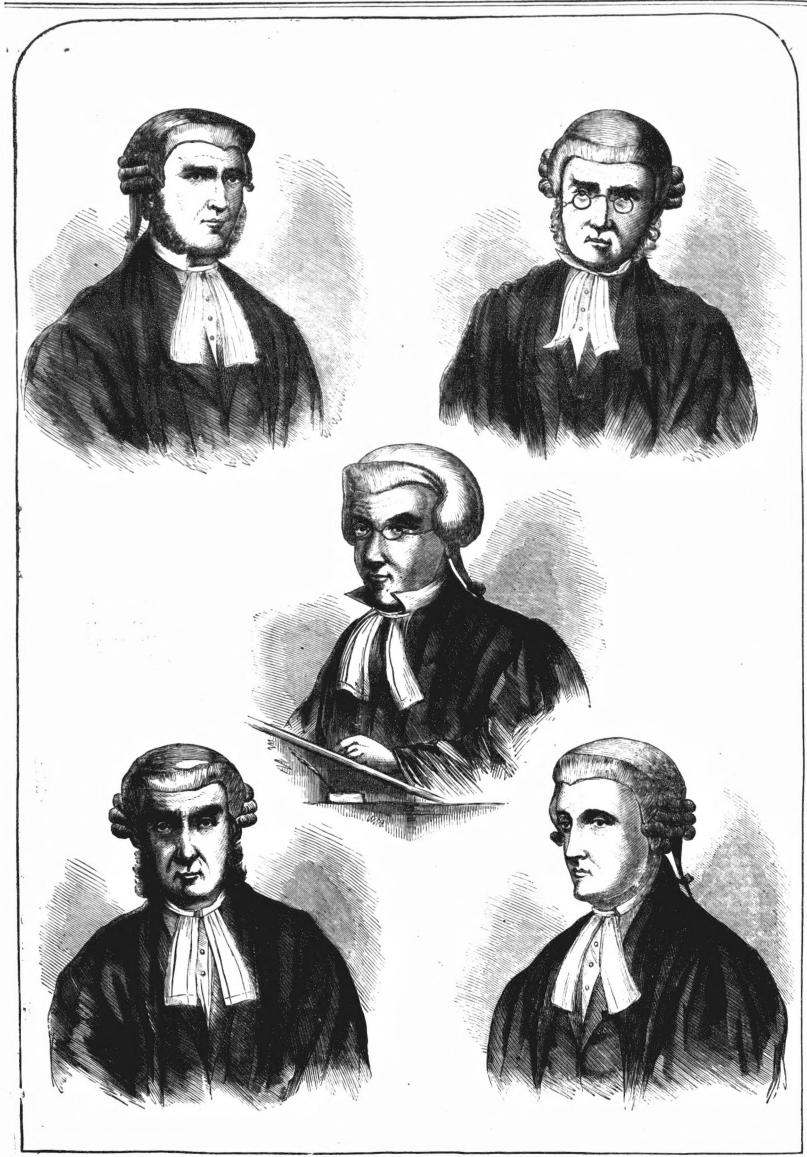
Mr. Robert Leamon, of Whitwell, Norfelk, timber merchant, gave as the result of his experience that a fair price had been arranged for by the timber recently sold by Mr. Windham.

Mr. R. Steward, of Southdown, mayor of Great Yarmouth, a timber me.chant, thought Mr. Windham had made a good beamain.

a timber me.chant, thought Mr. Windlam had made a good bargain.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Fitzroy, of Stration, Norfolk, said he saw Mr. Windham first on the 17th of August, 1856, at the dinner given in honour of General Windham's return. He drank a good deal of wine, and was intended before dinner was over. Many other people made a row at the dinner. He never had any idea that Windham was of unsound mind.

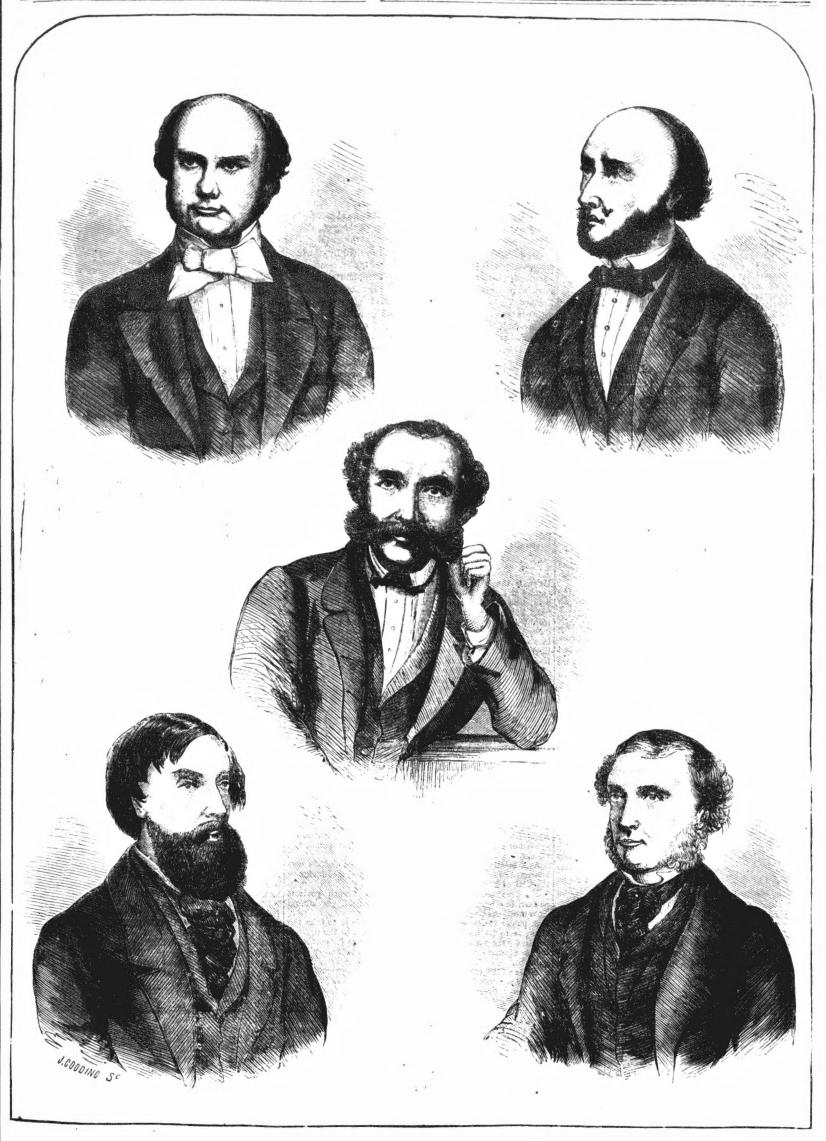
Dr. W. C. Wood, superintendent physician of Bethlem thospital, said that Mr. Windham called ripon him at Bethlem on the 13th December. He said he wished to be examined as to his mental condition. During their conversation to told Mr. Windham that he was not insame. On the 31st December he suw Mr. Windham again, with the same result. he told Mr. Windham that he was not insome. On the 31st December he saw Mr. Windham again, with the same result. Cross-examined by Mr. Chambers.—Mr. Rowcliffe, the solicitor, brought Mr. Windham to Bethlem, and returned with him. He remonstrated with Windham for associating with Roberts, and he said he had left his bouse. On the first interview he was living at Roberts's, in Piccadilly; on the second occasion he said he had left Roberts, and was living at Morley's Hotel.



SIR HUGH CAIRNS, Q.C.

SAMUEL WARREN, ESQ., Q.C. Master in Lunacy.

MR. MONTAGUE CHAMBERS, Q.C.
MR. KARSLAKE, Q.C.



DR. FORB: S WINSLOW
SIR G. ARMITAGE, FOREMAN OF THE JURY.

GENERAL WINDHAM.

DR. TUKE. DR. GWYN.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W.—Oswégo (accent on the second syllable). Chicago—Shiokane'go.
 We have mislaid the letter inquiring about the strength of our volume.

All business letters and orders for advertisementa must be addressed to Mi William Oliver, publisher, 15, Catherine-street, Strand, in whose favour Post office orders, psyable at the Strand office, must be drawn.
All communications in the literary and news departments to be addressed to the Editor of the "Hillistrated Weekly News," as above.

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Publishers will much oblige by forwarding to us the titles of forthcoming publications, and any books they may wish to have noticed should be sentent; in the week, andreased "to the Editor of the 'libutrated Weskly News,' 13 Cablerine-street, Strand, London."

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We do not mean to stop here. We intend to continue

We do not mean to stop here. We intend to continue making improvements in every department of our journal until "The Illustrated Weekly News" is acknowledged to be

The First Rayes weeker raws is acknowledged to be the best illustrated paper ever published.

To this end we have had east a complete new fount of fine clear type, which will enable us to compress much additional news into our columns, and in order to place the mechanical department beyond all comparison, the quality of the paper will be greatly improved.

will be greatly improved.

In the Literary and Artistic Departments we are determined to stand unrivalled. Arrangements have been made with various gentlemen eminent in Literature and Art. In proof of this the pencil of the inimitable and world-renowned "Phiz" (Hablot K. Brown, Esq.), has been engaged. The first illustration by this popular artist will appear in No. 16.

With these improvements we confidently place before the public "The Liliustrature Weekly News" as an unequalled family journal of general information, literature, and art.

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## THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1862.

EVERY true Englishman-every genuine philanthropist, has received with delight the last important news from America. The question of peace or war between two potent kindred nations is no longer in suspence. England has obtained an honorable and bloodless triumph. The concession of the Federal Government has saved thousands of lives, and a vast waste of treasure that applied to the furtherance of commerce and the peaceful arts, may add immensely to the convenience and happiness of the world. For the advantages of this peace we have paid but little. It was necessary to show that we were prepared for war, and we did not pour regiment after regiment into Canada at no expense; but that expense was trivial compared with what an actual struggle might have cost us. We wished for peace, but we have not paid too dearly for our whistle. The British nation was not indeed disposed for peace at any price, but it exults at a peace so easily obtained. Mr. Fox is recorded to have said, "I should profer the hardest terms of peace to the most just war." We may well rejoice that England has escaped the necessity of even a just war, and escaped it on the easiest possible terms. It is seldon that in such arrangements, both parties can be equally satisfied, and it is some deduction from even our own pleasure that our American cousins cannot contemplate the end of this affair with similar feelings. It is, we fear, but too obvious that weowe their concession to our demands rather to "the necessity of their present position—their domestic troubles—the weakness of a divided household, than to any eager readiness to do us justice and secure a lasting friendship. It is painful to find them muttering threats of future vengeance while presenting a flag of truce. "As Rome remembered Carthage from the invasion of Hannibal," says the New York Herald, " and as France remembers St. Helena, so will the people of the United States remember and treasure up for the future this little affair of the Trent." This does not look much like an ententer cordiale! Is it not such a confession at once of weakness and of spite as a proud and magnaminous nature would disdain to feel or be ashamed to publish? If Jonathan cannot help smarting a little at being obliged to eat so many of his own bold words uttered in exultation on the first news of the affair of the Trent-if after Captain Wilkes had been so liquized and feasted, so patted upon the back by the Secretary to the Ameri can Navy, and so complimented by Congress, it may look like a hamiliation to deliver back the prisoners and repudiate the action of the great hero of the hour-is it wise or politic in him to display his irritation and let the world see so clearly that it nota souse of justice but a sense of our power and his own weak Less that induces him to offer us any reparation or apology? fortunale for America that some few leading members of he Government happen to exhibit more moderation and good seuso than the great mass of the people. If the question of

peace or war had been put to the vote, there can be no doubt as to the decision. And yet, in spite of all this, we still hope that the present hostile feeling towards us, long before the domestic warfare is closed, will give place to a better understanding between us; for the Northerners will at last discover that we are not their enemies, and that we are really glad to be telivered from the awkwardness of seeming, however infirectly, to take the side of the Southern Confederacy, who new nationality is avowedly to be based upon the abominable loctrine that slavery is of God. The British people who have done so much for the abolition of the horrible traffic in human flesh, and have given such moral support to the cause of liberty in all countries, could never cordially or for a long time net in perfect unison with a nation of slaveholders, however commercially profitable might be so unnatural a connection. The Northerners have no just ground for suspecting that our sympathies are with their enemies, for there are very many things much dearer to the British people than bales of cotton. Besides, even cotton is not now regarded as an almost exclusively American produce. It will soon be reaching our shores in great abundance from different quarters of the earth.

Mr. Seward's deplomatic note delivered to Lord Lyons when announcing his readiness to surrender the prisoners, is wretchedly confused, verbose, and inconsistent, and is evidently intended rather to satisfy his own countrymen than the people of England. He labours hard to show that the English are not altogether in the right, nor the Americans altogether in the wrong. His preamble is as weak as it is lengthy. But as he ends at last with a full concession to our demand, we can blow away all the dust and froth and drink up the pleasant beverage below. With respect to the worthless Southern Commissioners - the advocates of slavery and no friends to this country, who have been only accidentally made the bone of contention between two great nations-we sincerely hope they will not have their heads turned by any extraordinary ovations on their arrival in England; for that would only add to the vexation of the people of the United States without doing any credit to ourselves.

We take it for granted that the precedent of the Trent car will rule that of the seizure of the two passengers on board the Eugene Smith, by the Captain of the Santiago de Cuba. Indeed, it is reported that the American Government has already determined to afford ample compensation for the injury.

All Europe should now join with America in settling the vexed question of the right of search, and thus prevent the possibility of further misunderstandings on this subject between the several nations of the world.

#### TOWN AND TABLE TALK.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK.

Here is the old fable of the monkey and the cheese. An inquiry is entered into as to the capability of a young gentleman, who has shown a predilection for a hearty dinner and "Old Bob Ridley," to manage his own affairs; or, in other words, whether he is to have the command of his own money, or his guardian. While the two parties are engaged in this interesting question the expenses of the inquiry are likely to leave nothing for either party to manage. It has been stated that the cost of the Windham Lunacy Inquiry has already reached the handsome figure of £25,000. That is £1,000 per day, or £100 for every hour the case is actually under examination. Sir Hugh Cairna received five hundred guineas with his brief, and Mr. Montague Chambers, Q.C., received a like sum. Those gentlemen receive further sums of fifty guineas per day, and ten guineas for every consultation. The junior counsel are remunerated on a similar liberal scale. The twenty-three jurymen receive three tion. The junior counsel are remunerated on a similar liberal scale. The twenty-three jurymen receive three guineas each day. The short-hand writers' expenses are estimated at one thousand pounds. Two hundred and fifty witnesses were summoned, and little more than half that number have as yet been examined, so that it is probable that the case will not be concluded for some days to come.

Mrs. Cowden Clark is said to have commenced a biography of her father, Vincent Novello, the eminent musician.

The first volume of a new history of music has just been published at Breslau. The author is August Wilhelm Ambros. In the first volume of the work considerable space has been devoted to the music of the Egyptians and the Greeks.

At a meeting in Dublin on the 31st ult. a committee was

At a meeting in Dublia on the 31st ult. a committee was appointed to collect subscriptions for a national monument to the Earl of Eglinton.

Measieur Henri Scheffer, an eminent French portrait painter, has been awarded a pension of 1,500f. per annum from the Government of France.

A public meeting, at which Lord Granville is to take the chair, is to be held in Islington at the end of the present month for the purpose of inaugurating a project for establishing a Finsbury School of Art, with museum and picture realleries.

be republished immediately by Mr. Manwaring, in a and corrected edition.

Mr. Robert Browning, we hear, will henceforth reside in

England.

England.

Aira, Browning's new volume of poems may be expected from Messrs. Chapman and Hall immediately.

The first thousand of "The Victoria Regia," has been sold off, and a second thousand has been put to press.

Mr. Cyrus Redding has in preparation a short history of the two wars between England and the United States, with a sketch of their relations down to the present duy, including the account of an interview of a friend with General Washing-

Miss Faithfull, on Saturday last, gave an entertainment to among the apprentices. Blanche Restieaux took the first prize for proficiency in the most difficult branches of the business, Emma Redger the second, and Fanny Pinto, a deaf and dumb girl, the third.

Lady Chatterton has some translations from Plato nearly

ready for publication.

The memoirs and correspondence of the Into Chevalier Bansen are in preparation for publication by his widow, the eister of Lady Llanover.
"Aucient Poetry with some Fresher," by Mr. Walter Savage

"Ancient Poetry with some Fresher," by Mr. Watter Savage Landor, is announced by Mr. Newby.

According to a Paris correspondent in a Swiss paper, the second volume of the work "On the Family of Orleans," by M. Crétineau-Joly, is shortly to appear, and is said to contain a curious document relative to the present Emperor of France. It is a letter from Queen Hortense, written soon after the Strasburg adventure. The mother of Louis Napoleon writes: It is a letter from Queen Mortense, written soon after the Strasburg adventure. The mother of Louis Napoleon writes:
—"The fullare of the undertaking is not to be much regretted."
And later:—"If unfortunately my Louis ever should become Emperor, he would ruin everything, and France entirely." It is supposed that this volume will appear in two editions, as no French edition will merely make mention of the letter; the French edition will merely make mention of the letter, while the Belgian is to reprint it completely.

# on public amusements.

OLYMPIC .- On the evening of Monday last an adaptation by OLYMPIC.—On the evening of Monday last an adaptation by Mr. Cheltenham of "Lo Sermon D'Horaco" was produced at this theatre. The adapter has acquitted himself of his task with great skill; the dialogue is pointed and written with evident care, but the plot is ridiculously improbable. The comedicate was carefully produced. The acting was excellent. Miss Marston looked charming as the widow, and Mrs. Emden very pert as a waiting maid, but the success of the piece was only moderate.

New Royalty.—A burlesque, entitled "The Very Earliest Edition of Il Trovatore," has been produced with slight success at this establishment. The author is Mr. J. H. Tully, whose fun is of a vulgar description, and who does not seem to possess the knack of tagging together pointed rhymes. The original opera is burlesqued very coarsely, in a plot the chief elements of which are an organ-boy, a gipsey, and a donkey. The performers make the most of very poor materials. Miss Julia Craven, as Dan Rico, looks very pretty, and sings with taste and care; and Mr. Worboys, as an absurd old gipsy woman, did his best to relieve the dreariness of his audiences. We have seen Mr. Worboys in more legitimate business, and if he had a little more respect for his audience, we should predict for him a very brilliant position. The dullness of Mr. Tully's burlesque was not relieved by the blunders of a very bad band. If the conductors of the New Royalty hope to establish a position for their theatre, they must produce better pieces, devoting their attention to the exclusive domain of comedy, farce, and burlesque. So exquisite an artiste as Mdlle. Albina di Rhona is in herself an attraction; but a London theatre cannot expect to flourish en the genius of a single danseuse. to flourish on the genius of a single danseuse.

SADLER'S WELLS .- During the past week Mr. Phelps has ap-Sadler's Wells.—During the past week Mr. Phelps has appeared in several of his favourite characters. The pantomine, one of the best of the season, has been the afterpiece; and here, in the region of burlesque, the talents of Messrs. Leyton and Fenton, and Miss Hudspeth have shown to considerable advantage. Miss Hudspeth is quite a charming little heroine for the farry story—very pretty, very piquante, and full of really available talent.

It is again asserted that Her Majesty's Theatre will be opened during the time of the International Exhibition, and that Signor Brizzi is to appear as its manager.

All differences having been definitively arranged, Her Majesty's Theatre will open, under the management of Mdile. Sarolta and M. Bagier, with a company, in several important instances quito new to the London public.

The Italian Opera at Paris moves lamely this season. Signor Brini, the new Austrian tenor, is described as having appeared prematurely as a singer, and apparently without much capacity for the stage.—Signor Della Sedie apparently confirms every good impression made by him.

for the stage.—Signor Della Sedio apparently confirms overy good impression made by him.

A letter from Rome says:—"The Roman police are at this moment in a state of great embarrassment. The opera of the 'Due Foscari,' one of the most popular in Italy, has just been played at the Apollo Theatre, and though performed many times before at Itome, the police have just discovered in it theselines:—

ing a Finsbury School of Art, with museum and picture galleries.

A list of the subjects to be treated of in early numbers of the new monthly magazine "London Society," has just been published. From this it appears that the magazine will be entirely of a light and annuming character.

It is said that Mr. Charles Dickens is about to publish a new novel in the old green covered shilling monthly parts illustrated by the inimi able "Phiz." The first number may be expected by the beginning of the publishing season.

A Key to Shakspeare's Sonnets, by M. Bernstorff, is in the press, and it will be published by Mesars. Trubner and Co.

It is said we shall have another novel from Miss Evans in the course of the spring.

The Order of St. Maurice has been recently conferred by the King of Italy on one of our countrymen, Mr. Thomas A. frollope, son of the authoress of "Widow Barnaby," and orother to the author of "Finney Parsonage," who is well snown in Italy az the writer of "Filippo Strozzi" and "Tuscany in '49 and '59."

Mr. William W. Story's "Letters on the American Question," which have recently appeared in the Daily News, will

THE WINDHAM LUNACY COMMISSION.

same this extraordinary inquiry at the point at which off at last week. A great many additional witnesses een examined. Dr. Gwin said Mr. Windham's general demeanour was that of an ordinary person, and witness considered him to be of sound mind. Witness attended Mrs. Windham up to Friday for serious illness, which continued from the 8th October last.

the 8th October last.

Emma Bauscher, nursery governess to Mr. Windham, up to the time that he was four years of age, said he was a lively beisterous boy, and fond of fun and practical jokes. He early exhibited a fancy for being a footman, and his father used to largh at it. He learned his lessons well, but he required much

Mrs. Martin, wife of Mr. Martin, I little at Fellbrigg, said there was nothing unscomly in Mr. who and stabits. He was quick and lasty towards the servants; but he was never unkind. He was like his father in whistling and singing and

kind. He was has an account making a noise.

Mr. W. Drew deposed that he was then keeping the Somerset Hotel in the Strand, but that in March, 1860, he was keeping the R yal Kent Hotel, at Sandgate. Witness remembered Mr. W. F. Windman coming there to stay. He was a printed with some of the officers stationed at Shorndliff camp had they free and visted him. He conducted himself very well which the camp as they free and visted him. He conducted himself very well which they have the result of the camp as they free and visted him. well will every even a sum as hotel, his conduct being that of any other war, which is used to dine occasionally at the former Wind ton Court wised to dine occasionally at

P. Thire, and figure by a young Windham about her like father. His common was perfectly proper and in

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we equite up to the average.

The John Showd, a soliciter, deposed that he was club to

Mr. John Showd, a soliciter, deposed that he was club to

Mr. Windham, against his groom

in the laster County Court. Mr. Windham was examined
in the laster more than twenty minutes, and objected to sevem's account as being exce

in the com's account as being excessive. He appeared to unably, the control of the items and to give his evidence intelligible and the items and to give his evidence intelligible and the items and that she was sister to Mrs. It will and visited her while Mr. Windlam was living there. We have a tracked that the beds, and had waited to be a tracked to the was the tracked to the windlam was there. She is a tracked to the windlam with the windlam was there. She is a tracked to the was backed to Mrs. It was the tracked to the was backed to Mrs. It will be tracked to the windlam to the wester of the correct that the was backed to Mrs. It will be created the did not know the number. About the core is the was backed to have to the was so witness not Mrs. Llewellyn in St.

Consider the present of the Westnew to Pice erend. He did not know the number. About
the Pice erend. He did not know the number. About
the left we as ago witness not Mrs. Lievellyn in St.
the left we as ago witness not Mrs. Lievellyn in St.
the left we as ago witness not Mrs. Lievellyn in St.
the left we as ago witness not Mrs. Lievellyn in St.
the fer you; did to the left of young Mr. Windham P'
I said I had a faint reconsection of the name. Sho said, "Well,
his nucle, the general, as using to many him in mad; if you
would come forward on the general's side and state this, it
would be the making of you, and you would not require a
situation." Isasked her how she could ask me to state such a
thing, when she know I knew nothing of young Windham or
of General Windham. She said, "You know as much as most
pople. What I shall want you to say is this: "That you lived
at Duko-street as clerk, and waited upon Mr. Windham, and
hai ample chance of seeing his conduct?" I said, I shall do
no such thing. How can you ask me to come forward against ha i ample chance of seeing his conduct." I said, I shall do
no such thing. How can you ask me to come forward against
a young man and put him in a madhouse when I know nothing
about him?" She said, "You are very foolish."

Mrs. Lydia Brown, a laundress living in the Vauxhall-road.
said she had the washing from Mrs. Llewellyn's from July to
November of last year, and amongst it the linen of Mr. W. F.
Windham. At one time it was very much sailed, but not in a

Windbam. At one time it was very much soiled, but not in a way that a a child would dirty its linen.

By a Juror.—Witness had the sheets to wash from Mrs. Llewellyn's, and never noticedany of them stained in the way that a child would stein them.

Liewellyn as to the condact of young Mr. Windham.

Mrs. Pritchard deposed that she was a charwoman, and had acted as housemaid at Mr. Liewellyn's from the 21st of June last until after Mr. Windham loft Duke-street. Witness contradicted in direct terms the evidence given by Mr. and Mrs. Liewellyn as to the condact of young Mr. Windham.

Mrs. Sarah Brown deposed that she went to be wellyn's cool on the 21 of account stayed till July 26. Mr. Word on was there the relation of the two possible gets and brown be administrated butter. One consult had a little frizzled bacon, but she had never cool of the synthese poached eggs, nor anything like it. He care to think into the kitchen to tell witness to be paracteal with his baseleon. He behaved very much the samens all clear contemen.

Kate Babbe adeposed that on April 1, 1861, she entered Mr.

the same as all clar geotlemen.
Kate Babbeer deposed that on April 1, 1861, she entered Mr.
Llowellyn's service as housemaid. Mr. Windham and Mr.
Peatfiell came there as ledgers; Mr. Windham occupied a
sitting-rosen on the third floor, a bed-room, and a lumberroom. Winces kept his rooms clean, and helped to wait upon
him. Witness rinyed till the latter part of June. During
that time the bed was never made dirty. Mr. Windham somehim. Witness stayed till the latter part of June. During that time the bed was never made dirty. Mr. Windham seme-times lunched when the Llewellyn's dired. Mr. Windham always behaved gentlemanly and respectfully to every one. Witness never heard him make any extravagant noises.

Mr. George Younge was Mr. Windham's private tutor from January to March, 1975, while he was boarding at Mrs. Voycey's. Lander the time witness was with him he saw nothing to indicate here to believe that he was of unsound winds.

Mr. Semuel Section, manager of Harvey and Hudson's bank at New jeb, said he hover had any suspicion until the prese proceed has that Mr. Windham was of unsound mind. I always: And reasonably and sensibly. The double Kemp, who kept the baths on the esplanade Rydo, Isle of Wight, believed he was certainly of sound min

the control of the baths on the explanate at the control of the baths on the explanate at the eff Whight, believed he was certainly of sound mind. Caroline Kemp, the wife of the preceding witness, aboved Mr. Windhata. He behaved perfectly like a man, and did not give any trouble or amovance to the lodgers. There was nothing about him to induce witness lieve that he was of unsound mind.

Jean Sonney, a Frenchman, waiter at the Hotel Meurice, in

Hotel de Riveli, said Mr. Windham arrived there at midnight on the 31st of August last. Mrs. Windham, her sister, and two servants were with him. They stayed ten or twelve had a suite of apartments on the first-floor, facing Rivoli. They dined at the table d'hôte, and brea Ruc

the Rue de Riveli. They dired at the table d'hôte, and breakfasted in their own room. There was nothing peculiar about
their behaviour in their own apartments.

Mr. John Conner said he resided in Torquay, and was a
private tutor. He knew Mr. Windham, and frequently met
him at private parties during the time he was in Torquay.
Witness conversed with him often, and his opinion was that
Mr. Windham was of quite sound mind.

Charles Meering, head gamekeeper at Fellbrigg Hall, deposed
that Mr. Windham always conducted himself well, and no one
could persuade witness that Mr. Windham was not of sound
mind.

mind.

James Catten, a bricklayer in the village, and Mary Bad-

James Catten, a bricklayer in the village, and Mary Badcock, housemaid at Fellbrigg, gave similar evidence.

Mr. Fred. Askew Bickmore, rector of Crouwick, Norfolk, prepared him in the usual way for Hon, in Greek and Latin. He
indicated no mental incapacity. He was rude and beisterous,
and untidy in his dress, and required looking after. Whilst he
was with witness there was nothing uncleanly in his room.

M. Williams of the property of the property and the course.

Mrs. Bickmore gave similar evidence, and said she never said young Windham use bad language. Sir Edward H. K. Lacen, M.P., for Great Yarmouth, and clonel of the East Norfolk Militia, deposed that Mr. Windham ad a commission as a licutenant. He took part in the duties, had a commission as a lieutenant. He took part in the duties, and got through the drill more quickly than other officers, as he told witness that he had learned the drill at Shorneliffe. He was perfectly espable of acting as an officer, and did his dat. He generally dined at the mess, and there was nothing in his conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Anthony Hanlon, drill-sergeant-mojor, Norfokk militia, also deposed to Mr. Windham's competence for military duties.

Mr. R. C. Holmes, formerly in the 50th Regiment, and adjutant in the East Norfok Militia, and paymaster, gave similar evidence. had a commission as a lieutenant.

williar evidence.
Mr. J. C. Smith, surgeon, of the East Norfolk Militia, said

Ar. J. C. Smith, Surgeon, of the Fibb reviews status, we will be haved very well indeed.

Nicholas Causton, agod ninety-seven, a carpenter on the Fellbring estate, and who had lived at Fellbring all his life, said he knew Mr. Windham from his boyhood, and and known his father and his grandfather, who had great confidence in witness, and left him £5 when he died, but it was all spent and gone now. (Laughter.) The witness added: I have seen Mr. Windham after at Fallbring ravish. I am, and have been and gone now. (Laughter.) The witness added: I have seen Mr. Windham often at Fellbrigg parish. I am, and have been for twenty years, clerk of the parish. No man could conduct himself better in church than he did. From what I have seen and known of him all my life I believe been to be of sound mind. If he had your wig on I believe we small be able to make a counseller of him. (Laughter.)

Jano Morris, chambermaid at the Victoria Real, Yarmouth; James Reynolds, a wagoner at Feldberg; Ana Shepherd, a blacksmith at Fellbrigg; Jonathan Lines, a labourer; James Knolls, a butler; all deposed to their belief in Mr. Windham's soundness of mind, and to the absence of any indications to the contrary.

Captain Charles Ensor, formerly of the Sigh Regiment, and now in the East Norfolk Militia, raid that fr. Wadham had been a subattern in his company, and as such was in constant communication with witness. He was very efficient in his duties, and his behaviour at mess was that of a perfect continuous. centleman.

T. Bingham, of Norwich, tailor, deposed that Mr. Windham had ordered clothes from him from time to time for himself and his servants, and showed great shrewdness in selecting

the different articles.

Churles Howitt, ironmonger, Norwich, deposed that Mr.

Windham dealt with him for three years for the iron work for
the stables and other matters.

His orders were sensitive and

Windham dealt with him for three years for the iron work for the stables and other matters. His orders were sensible and proper orders, and he desired the bills to be made up to the time of his coming of age.

Charles Colman, fishmonger and dealer in game in Norwich, said Mr. Windham and he had many dealings, and last year Mr. Windham arranged with witness that witne's should pay 54, a brace for pheasants, 2s. a brace for partridges, 1s. each for hares, 9s. a dozen for rabbits, and 2s. each for woodcocks. These were the regular prices. He conducted, the lealings like any other gentleman.

Mr. H. W. Burr said he read with pupils for the army. In November, 1858, Mr. Windham came to Wokingham and stayed till Feb. 1859, reading for the army examination in history, gengraphy, mathematics, classics, and fortifications. He was rather quicker than the generality of youths at learning when he liked to apply himself, but he was not asidous. He behaved very well, and witness believed him to be of a und mind. mind.

mind.

The Rev. W. Hurst, cursts of Wokingham, said he instructed Mr. Windham in mathematics while he was at Mr. Burr's. He had average ability in learning. Witness never saw anything leading to him to suppose that Mr. Windham's

intellect was impaired.

Captain Ferdinand Ives, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenan Captain Ferdinand Ives, a magistrate and deputy-lieuchant of Norfolk, said he had known the Windham family a long time, and had first met Mr. Windham at a party two years ago, at Mr. and Lady Henrietta Hervey's. Witness afterwards spent four days at Fellbrigg Hall with Mr. Windham. Witness had also met him at other places, and rode with him with the hounds. Witness considered Mr. Windham to be of sound

Major Geo. Grenvillo Clover, of Southraps, near Fellicier, formerly of the 7th Fusiliers, now mojor in the Feet Mark Militia, deposed to the conduct of Mr. Windham at the second

otherwise being that of an officer and a gentleman.

The Rev. John Dolphin, rector of Antringhum, near Fell brigg, said he knew Mr. Windham from a child. This walko detailed his conversations with Mr. Windham at divertimes, and said that he always believed him to be of some mind.

Sir Henry Robinson, who had become acquainted with Mr.

Sir Henry Robinson, also had become acquainted was all Windham a year ago, also said he considered Mr. Windham's conduct rational and gentleisantly.

Mrs. Henrictta Yoysey, of Eton, keeper of a boys' bourling-hossothere, said Mr. Windham came there in 1855, and Mr. Young as his private tuner. Mr. Young having both the control of the c

complaint to make of his conduct. There was no difference between the treatment towards him and other boys. The boys called him "Mad Windham." That is not an uncommon designation. He was not extravagant, but rather the reverse. sidered him to be decidedly of sound mind, but

Sophia Gibson, a head boys' maid at Mr. Dapont's, and ornerly at Mr. Balsam's (Masters at Eton,) also deposed to he soundness of Mr. Windham's mind, and said, "He was rude and rough as a gentleman, but boys do not bring their best chaviour to college."

Mary Cockburne, also a servant at Eton, gave similar evi-

Kato Archer (the 100th witness), of George-street, Portmansquare, a single woman, sail: I became acquainted with Mr. Windiam in 1860. I was riding in the park without my servant, which is unusual with me. My horse was spirited, and Mr. Windham came up to assist me, as any gendeman would. Afterwards he made my acquaintance, and constantly visited me. On the 28th September last General Windham called at my house in my absence, and remained till I came home. I found him sitting in my parlour, and I was astonished that he should have called there in the evening, he not knowing me.

Counse!.—What did he say?

Mr. Chambers: - I do not know what is coming, but I ob-ect to any question unless it be connected with Mr. Windam's lunacy.

Mr. Karslake said if it could be shown that General Wind-

Air. Karsinic said it it could be shown that General Windham had been about seeking to get witnesses, and had made certain admissions that Mr. Windham was not insane, but that he wished to get the property, that would be evidence, and a statement of that kind, but which fell short of it, was evidence for the jury. The petitioners had not put General Windham into the box, and it is open to the defence to prove what had been his conduct in this matter by other witnesses.

Master decided that the evidence was inadmissible.

The Master decided that the evidence was inadmissible.
Mr. Henry Drake, barrister, formerly a fellow pupil with
Mr. Windham at Dr. Badham's, deposed that there was
nothing in Mr. Windham's conduct, who was then ten years
of ago, to indicate unsound mind. Ho behaved like other

boys.

Lord Claude Hamilton deposed to having become acquainted with Mr. Windham in 1860, and to Mr. Windham's conduct boing courteons and gentlemanly. On the occasion of a dress ball at Norwich, Mr. Windham unfortunately became decidedly intoxicated, and complained to witness that the ladies would not dance with him, and witness said "You had better go to bed."

W. S. Badcock, valet to Mr. Windham (formerly a railway guard for five years on the Eastern Counties line), deposed to

had better go to bed."

W. S. Badcock, valet to Mr. Windham (formerly a railway guard for five years on the Eastern Counties line), deposed to Mr. Windham's habit of travelling on the line, riding on the engine, &c., and said that Mr. Windham, on his marriage, made him (witness) a prosent of a watch. The directors discovered this, and it was intimated to witness that he must return it or leave their service. On informing Mr. Windham of this, he engaged witness as his valet, and witness's wife as head housemaid. This witness deposed that he never saw Mr. Windham with a guard's dress on; but he saw him wear the belt which witness used to wear when he was a guard. The witness also deposed as to the festivities on Christmas Day at Fellbrigg-hall, when witness, with Mr. Windham's permission, blacked his face and sang "nigger" melodies. On that occasion Mr. Windham left the room for awhile, and then returned, having blacked his face as an Ethiopian melodist, but he speedily retired and went to bed, saying that he had to be up at six in the morning.

Signor Fabio Campana deposed in 1857, at Torquay, he was daily at Lady Sophia's house, and very intimate with young Windham. Witness recollected he touched witness several times in fun. He touched witness's whiskers, but did not pull them. He was gay, jokish, and young. He never pushed witness against the wall, or did anything to give witness offence.

Mr. James Murray.—In 1858 witness was travelling in the Highlands with two daugliters for amusement. He met Mr. Windham, and travelled the same route. He was a frolicking, free-and-easy sort of boy, full of fun, a little boisterous, like a school-boy just left school. Witness saw nothing indicating any deficiency of intellect about him.

Mr. George Andrews, farmer at Rimpton, in Somersetshire.—He became acquainted with Mr. Windham in the summer of 1857, and he nover saw anything in his conduct unbecoming a gentleman. He never any anything in his conduct unbecoming

—He became acquanted with Mr. Whitnam in the summer of 1857, and he never saw anything in his conduct unbecoming a gentleman. He used to drive out Mrs. Andrews and her daughters sometimes. On one occasion he upset the carriage. Witness never saw any indication of unsound mind, of imbecility of mind, or of insanity. He made a proposal of marriage to one of witness's daughters which was declined on account of the party of the party

marriage to one of witness a daughters which was declined on account of the youth of the parties.

Sir William Foster, Bart., deposed that he was a solicitor at Norwich, and had acted for the late Mr. Windham, who was a little choleric, but very good-humoured. Witness knew young Windham from his birth. He believed him to be of sound

Windham from his birth. He believed him to be of sound mind.

Cross-exa aire of by Mr. M. Chambers.—Do you think him capable of managing his affairs? Witness: I think young Windham wants assistance very much; but I think him of perfectly sound mint. He will converse with you on any subject as rationally and reasonably as any man I ever saw in my life. I think he could manage his own affairs, with a little assistance. Witness absolutely declined to be introduced to be it. Windham's enswer are, "I can assure you sho is a I ely."

The Archibald T. Braco degas of that he met Colonel Bathurstand Mr. Windham at Badeus Lader. Witness was necent when Colonel Bathurst knocked him down. He blubbered for half an hour. He swore at Colonel Bathurst as "——aristocratio humbag," He used bad humance, and Colonel Bathurst had great difficulty in a regaining him. He was in the habit of using the low, coarse, come function of grooms, although they had tried to make him distinction of the provision.

Lendon Land the part of a long and announced that he dr. Windboy, but he was always respectful to Ler, and she had be ham conducted himself like a reasonable and man.

# THE TUSCARORA AND THE NASHVILLE AT SOUTHAMPTON.

At the moment that news reached us of peaceable relations being maintained between England and America by the surrender of the captive commissioners, the war between the Federal and the Confederate States is brought to our very doors, and the two navies stand arrayed against each other, at least by deputy, in British waters. The entrance to the Southampton docks is absolutely under blockade, as far as one vessel is concerned—a blockade, too, which promises to be far more effective in its results than that which exists on the shores of the Southern States.

The new U.S. screw sloop of war Tuscarora is moored at the entrance of the Itchen creek, just at its confluence with the Southampton water, about a mile from the dock mouth. She has her fires banked up, and lies with two springs to her cable, ready to slip anchor and start at a moment's notice. The Nashville, which vessel the Tuscarora has come over to take especially under her watchful care and protection, still remains quietly berthed in dock, and no signs of getting up steam have betrayed themselves, although it was openly stated on Wednesday night that she intended to venture out and put to sea in the morning. However, the probability is that, as the Nashville would not be able to cope with such a formidable competitor, both vessels will remain here looking at each other until the war is over. The Tuscarora is armed with hine heavy guns, while the Nashville is stated to have only two guns of somewhat inferior calibre. The former is a bran new ship, just built at Philadelphia, and six months ago her keei was not even laid.

As soon as the Tuscarora arrived, Captain Craven communiwas not even kid.

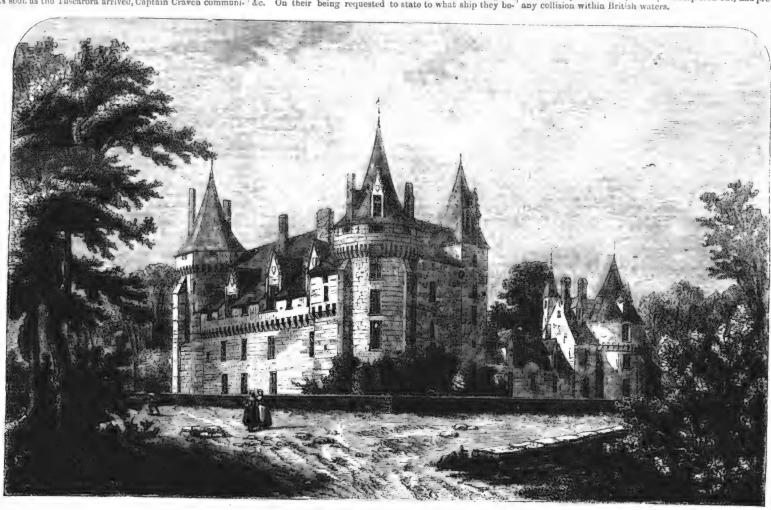
As soon as the Tuscarora arrived, Captain Craven communi-

cated with the captain of the frigate Dauntless, which lies off Netly, expressing the regret he felt at hearing of the death of his late Royal Highness Prince Albert, and asking if there would be any objection to his firing a salute of 21 minute guns, in respect to his memory. Captain Heath replied that, in consequence of her Majesty having requested that no guns should be fired in the vicinity of Osborne, the compliment, which he fully appreciated, could not be accepted. On Wednesday evening Captain Britton, the American consul at Southampton, went off to pay his respects to Captain Craven, on board the Tuscarora, and it may be presumed, made such arrangements as will render it a matter of impossibility for the Nashville to make her escape. The Tuscarora has been sent over here by the Federal Government to prevent, as far as possible, deprodations by Confederate privateers upon American vessels, and she is to be followed by one or two ships of the Federal navy, to protect their flag in the English Channel. With regard to the Nashville, there is no doubt that intelligence of the expected arrival of the Tuscarora was received by Captain Pegrim some days ago, and every effort has been made to get her ready for see as expeditionsly as possible. The British Government has observed the strictest neutrality in regard to the repairs, &c., ieffected in this ship. Nothing has been done but what was absolutely necessary to make her seaworthy, and such repairs only have been executed as are always permitted, as an act of humanity, to any vessel in distress. The Tuscarora requires to only coals, water, and provisions, which are being supplied her. One night last week several armed men were found between the West and Middle Docks close to the bows of the Confederate steamer Nashville. The party consisted of two officers with their side arms, and three men with dark lanterns, signal lights, &c. On their being requested to state to what ship they be

I longed, and their authority for being there, one of the officers replied, "We belong to the Tuscarora, and are here on duty by order of our captain. We are here to watch the Nashville, and if she attempts to get under weigh to signal the Tuscarora." They were requested by the superintendent of the docks to leave immediately, and were informed that the docks were the private property of individuals; that they had no right to be there for other than commercial purposes; and that they would not be allowed to be stationed in the docks for the purpose of watching the Nashville or any other vessel. The officers of the Tuscarora then communicated with Captain Britton, the United States' consul, who expressed an opinion that the Tuscarora's people had a right to be on the dock promises so long as they behaved in a proper manner. To this the superintendent of the docks declined to assent, and repeated to Captain Britton the determination to prevent a repetition of such conduct on the part of the Tuscarora's crew. The officers and men from the Tuscarora, finding the dock nuthorities would not allow them to be on their premises for the purpose of watching the Nashville, ultimately embarked for their ship lying in the stream. Mr. Hedger, the dock superintendent, addressed a letter on the subject to Captain Patey, who communicated war steamer Sumpter, it is stated, is expected here: She mounts about the Same number of guns as the Tuscarora, and carriers 140 men.

With a view to quiet apprehension on the part of the inhabitants of Southampton and the vessels in the port, and to prevent any trial of strength between the Federal war ship Tuscarora and the lates of the strength between the Federal war ship Tuscarora and the fractors the strength between the Federal war ship Tuscarora and the fractors the strength between the Federal war ship Tuscarora and the fractors the strength between the Federal war ship Tuscarora and the fractors the subject to the same turner of the inhabitants of Southampton and the vessels in the por

tants of Southampton and the vessels in the part of the inhabitants of Southampton and the vessels in the port, and to prevent any trial of strength between the Federal war ship Tuscarora and the Nashville, the Admirally has ordered the Dauntless, 31, Captain Willcox, to keep a sharp look-out, and prevent any collision within British waters.



CHATEAU OF COUDRAY-MONTPENSIER

#### VOLUNTEER MOVEMENTS.

VOLUNTEER SWORD PRESENTATION .- On Saturday ovening VOLUNTEER SWOAP PRESENTATION.—On Saturday evening a muster of the First Surrey Artillery Volunteers took place at the Lambeth Parcehial School Rooms, for the purpose of receiving the First Middlesex Artillery, on the occasion of the presentation of a sword by that corps to their late colleague, now Captain Philip Nind, of the 1st Surrey Artillery. Major Creed presented the sword, which here on its blade the following inscription:—"Presented to Cap. Philip Nind, 1st Surrey Artillery Volunteers, by his former comrades of the 1st Middlesex Artillery, as a mark of their esteem and respect. Jan. 11, 1861."

rey Artillery Volunteers, by his former comrades of the 1st Middlesex Artillery, as a mark of their esteem and respect. Jan. 11, 1861."

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The council of the National Rifle Association have just published their annual report for 1861, and it proves most satisfactory, both financially and otherwise, and clearly establishes the success of this institution. Adverting to the financial part of the question, which takes up many pages of this very elaborate report, it is a gratifying fact that the balance-sheet shows, after the payment of all demands, a clear balance in favour of the Association of £2,179 8s. 10d. The total income from all sources during the past year has amounted to £1,043 12s. 11d., and the total expenditure to £8,979 1s. 7d., leaving the balance as above stated. The report adverts at great length to the objections raised to compelling competitors for the Queen's prize to shoot with the Whitfield rifle, which they explain thus:—One of the grand objects of the Association is to show to the world the power and accuracy of English rifles and the skill of English volunteer riflemen, and thus, therefore, it is that the final ranges for the Queen's prize are fixed at 800, 900, and 1;000 yards. At this range the long Enfield 577-bore is known to fail, and the superiority of small bore rifles having been incon-

testably proved, the council had, therefore, endeavoured to place in the hands of the volunteers, who finally compete for the Queen's prize, the best weapon which can be produced, to cnable them, if they aim correctly, to hit the target with certainty at 900 and 1,000 yards. After detailing the various improvements the Association are about to effect, with reference to the butts at Wimbledou, and in the arrangements for the ensuing prize competion of the present year, the report concludes by an earnest appeal for continued support from country associations and rifle regiments in aid of its great patriotic and national object.

CHATEAU OF COUDRAY-MONTPENSIER.

was only 175,000, being an augmentation of 20,000 in leas than ten years. There are in Rome nearly 40,000 families, 40 bishops, 1,355 priests, 2,471 monks, 1,657 pupils at the schools for young men destined for the priesthood, 2,032 nuns, and 2,613 pupils in convents and orphan asylums.

Paussian Critzenship.—The question of the right of citizenship has been definitely settled in Prussia. Henceforth, any number of least particular and political rights, to go through the formalities of naturalisation on returning to Prussia. This question had been raised on the return of a number of Prussian subjects who took advantage of the amnesty.

Speing at Nice.—The following is extracted from a letter

CHATEAU OF COUDRAY-MONTPENSIER.

THE chateau of Coudray-Montpensier, now the property of Count de Lamote-Barace, was erected in the seventeenth century, and for some time inhabited by the celebrated Anne Marie Louise of Orleans, the niece of Louis XIII. At her death it fell to the family of Lauzun, and since then shared all the vicissitudes of the French nobility, being in turn in the hands of barons, jews, democrats, knights, and greengrocers. The history of the chateaux of France, as a modern writer truly observes, is a history of French society.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

A story is told of a Quaker volunteer who was in a Virginian A story is told of a Quaker volunteer who was in a virginian skirmish. Coming to very close quarters with a Secessionist, he remarked, "Friend 'tis very unfortunate, but thou standest just where I am going to shoot," and, blazing away, down

Prussian subjects who took advantage of the anniesty.

Spring at Nice.—The following is extracted from a letter dated Nice, Jan. 7: "We have quite a spring here compared to Paris or London. Everything is green, and thousands of orange trees are covered with fruit; the roses, violettes de Parme, and other flowers are in full bloom; not omitting that we have green peas growing in all the gardens. Even no win the commencement of Junuary many persons bathe in the sen, and among others Prince Oscar of Sweden. In the public gardens there is music three times a week, where you see sitting hundreds of all nations, English, Russians, Swedes, &c., a veritable Babylonia. Nice is now a Paris in miniature, full of English productions and cheap, but, strange to say, no fish. The people are very civil and polite—even the coachman doffs his hat on your getting into his carriage. The railroad will come to Cannes this year, and shortly after to Nice. Nice is dearer since the annexation, and the taxes have been increased."

just where I am going to shoot," and, blazing away, down came his man.

POPULATION OF ROME.—The census of the present population of Rome shows an increase of 10,500 inhabitants over the preceding year. The number amounts to 194,587; in 1852 it



" NOT WITH HIM, NOT WITH HIM-COME AWAY, COME AWAY."

#### THE SHADOW OF WRONG.

A ROMANCE.

By the Author of "My Golden Skeleton." "Storm Beaten,"
"A Heart Struggle," &c.

#### CHAPTER III.

#### STRANGER THAN FICTION.

THE face was gone in a moment; so suddenly did it disappear THE face was gone in a moment; so suddenly did it disappear that, even in the broad moonlight, nothing but its dark shadow was recognizable. Freeing himself from the frightened grasp of his wife, the Doctor rushed to the window. Nothing was to be seen. Forgetful for the time being of the safety of the invalid, he flung open the window, and leapt out into the garden. A low wall closed in the garden, and cast a long dark shadow on either side, He lifted his face to the level of the wall, and looked over the surrounding fields, which were flooded with alternate shadow and moonlight. Nothing was to be seen, and all was very silent. He paused for a moment, as if lost in thought; then, satisfied that his fancy had made the fool of his other senses, he re-entered the window and closed it softly after him, this time drawing the shutters together and fastenafter him, this time drawing the shutters together and fastening them firmly. As he did so a dark figure fluttered noise-lessly from some tangled shrubbery at the corner of the house, leapt the wall, and made all haste along the road, in the direction of the same and the same and the same and the same and the same along the road, in the direction of the same and the

Brogden approached the bedside of his wife, who had fallen tremblingly back upon her pillow.

"It was nothing, child," he said, softly.
She caught him quickly by the arm, and drew his face close

I could not be mistaken. I saw a face, a fierce-bearded face. It vanished in a moment, but I was conscious in evenerve of its presence. I felt it oppress my heart like thadow."

She spoke faintly, as if collecting scattered thoughts, and

She spoke faintly, as if collecting scattered thoughts, and her eyes were fixed in a vacant stare.

"Come nearer to me—I am afraid. I have seen the face before somewhere; it seems like a dream of something I have buried and forgotten.

As she spoke her blue eyes closed, and she seemed contauring with her own spirit. Her hand relaxed its hold. Brogden walked to the other end of the room.

"Strange!" he muttered. "I have never known her to err. There must be danger—some danger of whose nature I am ignorant, and for which I am totally unprepared. I myself feel a strange uneasiness, as if some one were walking over my grave softly.

He turned towards his wife, drew close to her, and took one of her hands in each of his. Her eyes opened quietly. He gazed at her for a few seconds without speaking

"Are you better now?" he asked at length.

"Much better," she replied, raising herself with sudden vigour. "You give me new strength, there is troble life in my veins. What do you want with me?"

And she closed her eyes again, quietly, with strength.

"Obey me," he murmured in a low voice.

"I will."

"Obey me," he murmured in a low voice.
"I will."
"Obey me. You are the slave of my caprice, blood of my blood, bone of my bone. You cannot resist me; my, without me you cannot exist. Powers more potent than yours or mine, powers of strength and darkness, have entrusted you to my keeping. I know the innermost workings of your soul; a pang like cold steel runs through my blood when you speak falsehoods,—you cannot deceive me. You know this i"
"I do," said the lady. "Brogden, be merciful."

"I do," said the lady. "Brogden, be mercitul."

"I am merciful. Listen, child! There is danger in my path; danger to me and to you; for, deprived of the vitality of my being, you must suffer annihilation. The strength which ebbs from me and enables me to ask the assistance of immortal agencies, is your life—deprived of my influence you must assuredly'die. You know this?"

"Yes, I have no existence apart from yours. I am your slave."

slave

slave."
"It is enough, my child."
He passed his hand softly through her hair, and whispered,
"I shall question you of the mysteries of the unseen, and
you will answer me. It is decreed that, for a time at least, I must receive the messages of the spirit through your lips, yet the knowledge you convey passes first through my stronger intelligence, and vivifies itself to inspiration when brought into collision with thine. Have you interpreted my

She hesitated, pressing her fingers to her temples.

"I have," she answered at last. "You would question nof him who went hence just now—of that terrible face."

"Behold him!" he cried, waving his hand for an instant over her face. A dim mist floated before her, and strange figures came and went in the gloom. Pictures from the past

came and faded.

"What do you see?" whispered her husband.

"I see darkness, in which there is a flashing of strange faces. The darkness dissolves. I see a dark-bearded man, with fierce cruel face and a sneering lip, walking between two rows of thatched cottages. He passes a church, and comes rapidly down a hill; and the moon is shining on his face. He turns to me, and his eyes meet mine, and his face wears a strange pity."

"He is clad like a common seaman."

"Go on."

"I can see no more. The darkness closes again upon him; he sleeps. Do not question me any more. I feel very weak and ill."

"Look but once more," whispered the doctor. "I command you. Look!"

Thin azure mists floated before her, and she seemed to pant

or breath.

"I see the man again. He is in an open place like a common, with quaintly dressed people, one of whom is a dark girl, with eyes like yours."

The doctor startled. as if amazed; then he cried eagerly, "Speak, child! Who, and what is this man? Is the face familiar to me? Have you ever seen it before?"

She appeared to reflect deeply.

"Yes, Brogden. I see the face plainly now, and it is strangely familiar to me. I cannot recollect when or where I have seen it before. I connect it with the far past, but I cannot remember to whom it belongs. Mercy, Brogden! I can see no more."

And she fell back on the bed in a white swoon, quivering.

And she fell back on the bed in a white swoon, quivering.

"Sleep!" said the husband, bending over her.

In a few minutes she was slumbering gently. Broade

"Sleep!" said the husband, bending over her.

In a fow minutes she was slumbering gently. Brogden bent over her, with a strange smile upon his face, and kissed her. She stirred in her sleep and put her arms about his

ck. But she slept on.
"Spirits of evil!" muttered Brogden in an agitated voice. "She must be spared to me yet a little while. There is danger in my path, and she will be useful. Let her live on! She is my agent and I am thine."

Ho pressed his hand softly over the sleeper's face, almost tenderly.

"Speak to me, child," he said.

The lips hardly moved, the blue eyes did not open, but a roice seemed to issue from a cavity in the sleeper's bosom.

"I am here, my husband," moaned the voice.

"I am here, my husband," moaned the voice.
"What do you see?"
"I see rising, beautiful shapes from Heaven, singing birds, and a light like sunshine and moonshine blended. The horrible forms are gone. Husband, you are smiling upon me. I am

happy."
Ilis face brightened in communion with hers, and seemed

full of love.

"You are happy, child?"

"Most happy. Your voice seems to come from a distance, out of a cloud; and you love me."

"I love you, Emily, my wife. We are inseparable; powers immortal have made us one. Listen, then! I confer upon you a fresh vitality, a new life out of my stronger being; it enters into your blood as you speak; you will live for my sake."

The sleeper smiled beautifully, and her face flushed with

joy.

"I will live for your sake," said the voice.

"It is well, child. Sleep on!"

The breath, which had seemed suspended, came and were softly, and the lady fell into calm natural repose. The doctor

placed the moderator lamp upon the table, and passed out of the chamber. Walking noiselessly along the lobby he retired into his study, the door of which he cautiously locked behind

For several hours the Doctor sat alone, as his habit wa oring over the pages of empirical books and musty chronicle the dark ages. The Swedenborgian mania had eaten in poring over the pages of empirical books and musty chronicies of the dark ages. The Swedenborgian mania had eaten into Brogden's mind; strong and powerfal as he was, he was the slave of imaginative chimeras. From these, however, he derived a confidence in himself; that sense of personal power which trebles the actual strength of a strong man. Fierce and brutal his passions really were; they were ever under the domination of a strong will. He was the infattanted lord of the senses, but ot their slave. He believed them all-powerful;

he was not their slave. He believed them all-powerful; he dragged from them the principle of matter and motion, arbitrating life and death.

"Shades of Faustus and Paracelsus!" he cried half aloud, as he sat that night over his books. "Philosophers scoff at yr, fools mock yr, physicians scorn ye; yet, behold! from ye, and such as yr, comes a knowledge which enables me, who am black, to set all white wisdom at defiance. Power, personal power—what is all the discoveries of science to this? To know that men must obey me, women submit to me, and to feel that even death itself is little too strong for me; to be conscious that to a mind, where power lives so purely that every moment is cternal, the philosopher's stone is not a chimera."

It was late when he retired to rest, for the memory of the

It was late when he retired to rest; for the memory of the face at the window baunted him. He already anticipated his danger, and was preparing to face it. He would first ascertain whether it really existed; if so, he himself would commence on the defensive, and crush—he snake he feared before it had time the defensive, and crush the snake he feared before it had time to turn upon and sting him.

The next morning found Mrs. Brogden in a greatly improved

The next morning found Mrs. Brogden in a greatly improved state of health, and in extraordinarily high spirits. Her complaint, whatever it was, had taken a favourable turn. The Poeter breakfasted with her in the sick room, and showed the most considerate tenderness. Her old fear seemed to foreake her; she felt almost happy.

"Linley," said Erogden to his assistant; "Linley, I have no alls to make this morning. Will you oblige me by walking er to Miss Harwood's with a message."
"Certainty. Mr. Brooden." calls to

calls to make this morning. Will you oblige me by walking over to Miss Harwood's with a message."

"Certainly, Mr. Brogden."

"Thank you," said the polite Doctor. "You have simply to say that Mrs. Brogden is considerably improved for the better, this morning, and that we have now every hope of her epecdy recovery."

"I will go at once," observed Linley.

"You may also convey to Miss Harwood my assurance that there is nothing now to apprehend in her own case, and present my compliments to the captain."

Linley, after some trivial duties, set out on his organd, which

Linley, after some trivial duties, set out on his errand, which was in every respect a congenial one. The heart of the young man had been touched by the loveliness of Miss Harwood. He

man had been touched by the loveliness of Miss Harwood. He addred the young haly from a far, not daring to think of her in any close connection with himself; for her known wealth was, in his estimation, an effectual barrier between them. Still, he loved to approach her, to behold her; and in this respect, at least, his wishes were often gratified.

On the morning in question he set off briskly, full of certain blissful anticipation. It was a clear, cold September morning, and the air exhibitated young lungs like his. He had not far to go on his errand. On the highway, and not far from the lodge, he met the young lady of whom he was in scarch, walking in the direction of the Doctor's residence.

"Gold morning Mr. Linley," said Joice, extending her

"Gold morning Mr. Linley," said Joice, extending her little hand with a slight blash. In somewhat embarrassed manner, for he was taken at a disadvantage, Linley returned the greeting, and delivered his message.

You are, indeed the bearer of agreeable news," said to. "I am so glad that Mrs. Brogden is better, both for take and the Doctor's. I was on the point of making a upon her; but I conclude from your message that it will be a rectional my visit." Joice.

be better to postpone my visit."
"Perhaps it will be as well to do so until the crisis is more defined."

mere defined."

There was a short pause. With an inclination of the head, Joice invited her companion to walk back with her in the direction of her father's house. They turned together at ence, he offering and she accepting the support of his arm.

"Have you any idea, Mr. Linley," asked Joice, with her eyes on the ground, "of the nature of the complaint from which Mrs. Brogden is suffering?"

Linley was silent for some moments, then he observed

quietly.
"So far as I can perceive, Miss Harwood, the symptoms of

"Iss. Brogden's complaint have been greatly exaggerated forms of these which you yourself lately exhibited."

"Indeed!" murnured Joice with a slight blush. "And these were—"

"Excessive nervousness, weakness of vital force, dread of dangers, sleeplessness, alternating with excessive

drawiners."

He spoke with emphasis. Surprised by his manner, Joice raised her face to his. Their eyes met, and they at once understood each other. In their clear-sighted innocence the young man suspected, while the young girl dreaded, the directal influence of Benjamin Brogden. Doubly assured by the young hely's manner, Linley made an inward resolve to keep a slarp look-out for foul play, and to buffle it if possible. As yet, his suspicious were but newly awakened; he was not yet convinced that he did right in harbouring them and making them the mainswripes of his future conduct.

yet, his suspicious were but newly awakened; he was not yet convinced that he did right in harbouring them and making them the mainsprings of his fature conduct.

Turning round a curve of the road, they came suddenly upon a stratge eroup of three individuals. Stretched at full length on the grass at the roadside by a young girl of nineteen or tweaty, at ired in shabby clothes, ornamented here and there with its led linery. She was very handsome, but her complexion, though of an olive clearness, showed that negro blood can in her veins. Her hair was dark and glossy, her eyes transcely dark and clear, and her mouth rigidly and firmly formed. She seemed in great pain. Bending over her was a lacke old man, very pinched, and gray, and worn, who heid in his hand a bag containing a fields; and kneeling at her feet, emaged in looking at her small outstretched ankles, was a likile, clean-shaven, inclarchely man of forty, whose complexion wore that mealy kne which is imparted by the habitual use of peurl powder and paint. On the grass, beside the fallen girl, lay a large brown paper parcel and a small carpet-bug, the mouth of which latter was fastened by common twine.

"What is the matter?" asked Joice with interest, approachng the group. The The melancholy man rose his height, and

made a fantastic bow.

"The young lady, Miss, has met with a slight accident—
sprained her ankle, in fact, and—it's awkward! We are
artistes, Miss, wandering artistes; I, of whom you have no
doubt often heard, am the famous Cannaby Phasht. Our
friends have preceded us, and it is absolutely necessary that we
should reach the village of Caverford this evening."

"Pray let me assist you," observed Linley, quietly.
The girl, who had remained a passive spectator of this cene, met him with a searching look.
"Don't be alarmed," he said with a smile. "The pain will con cease."

She speered contemptuously at his last words, as if depr She sneered contemptuously at his last words, as if deprecating the thought that fear of any sort could make her quail But the ankle was soon reset, and firmly bandaged with strips torn from a pocket-handkerchief; and, leaning on the melancholy man's arm, the girl was able to limp slowly forward. She rewarded Liuley with a gloomy look of gratitude. The famous Cannaby Phasht made another grotesque bow and thanked the young man heartily.

"Though, after all, I'm afraid that this affair will materially injure our finances for some nights to come. Twinkle will go mad. Tulliliety! Good morning, Mister! Good morning, sir."

They walked slowly on, the old man hobbling after them

and Linley and Joide watched them until they disappeared.

In due time they passed by the house of Benjamin Brogden
M.D. The Doctor was at the window, smoking a cigar, and he
watched them keenly as they passed.

"My little prophet was right—there is danger," he muttered rloomily. "Quaintly dressed people, on Caverford Common, and a girl with eyes like mine. Mummers, of course; Emily was right. Now, more than ever, I need her assistance; for I am sure that the face we saw last night is not far distant. To business, then. I will give these poor wretches a start of a quarter of an hour, and then I will ride over to the village."

#### CHAPTER IV.

#### SCENES IN THE ARENA.

TWINKLE'S (late Hackaray Batt's) travelling Oriental Circus was one of those institutions in which rustice of all ages and denominations, at all times and under all conditions, have been known to take delight. It was the chief and especial glory of the Little Eldermulberry Circuit, of which our rural

illinge of Caverford was a conspicuous portion.

Of the especial glory of the illustrious Twinkle himself—who was short and flabby—it is almost unnecessary to speak. He was his own leading performer, and the success of his numerous was his own leading performer, and the success of his numerous starring engagements made him a hero far and wide. The local journals were full of paragraphs and advertisements commencing, "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star," and in numerous placards the original lines were further parodied after the following fashion:

"Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star,
What a wondrous chap you are;
On the bare-backed steed so high,
Tarning summersaults—O my!"

Lines of which the illustrious Twinkle himself was the enthern

Lines of which the illustrious Twinkle himself was the author Lines of which the illustrious Twinkle himself was the author. Of his feats we are not called upon to speak; enough to say that he gave his audience intense satisfaction when, clothed in flesh-coloured tights of a faded description, he made his bow before his boxes of admiring gentlemen's children and his gallery of gaping Tim Bobbins. The temple, whose Apollo he deemed himself, was a travelling booth, which could be erected or taken down at a few hours' notice, and which was lugged from village to village in three dilapidated caravans. His company was not numerous. It consisted of Madame Tomekini (the daring tight-rope dancer and wonder of the world); Mademoiselle Emilie (the dark young lady whom we introduced in the foregoing chapters, and whose forte was daring horsemanship); the juvenile Taglioni (who danced the polka on the padded ship); the juvenile Taglioni (who danced the polka on the padded back of a white pony); Monsieur Tomekini (the Indian juggler, whose most astonishing feat had been an attempt once made in a fit of delirium tremens to cut in two his own jugular vein); the inexhaustible, never-to-be-forgotten, always-mirth-provoking Cannaby Phasht (the clown, also introduced in the previous chapter); the immortal Twinkle himself, and three aged and cadaverous musicians. The entertainment was of the usual exciting description, peculiar to the provincial circus.

Twinkle's most unfailing attraction—the one which never failed to draw—was to be found in the person of the dark young lady, Mademoiselle Emilie. Her feats on horseback were characterized by a degree of dash and daring which never failed to carry away the audience and ensure enthusiastic apship); the invenile Taglioni (who danced the polks on the padded

young lady, Mademoiselle Emilie. Her feats on norseback were characterized by a degree of dash and daring which never failed to carry away the audience and ensure enthusiastic applause. Fear seemed a quality foreign to her nature; excitement, violent physical excitement, seemed the element especially fitted to her temperament. Retired and gloomy as sho was in private, her temperament burst out into the wildest triumphs of cool courage in the arena. Nor was it her horsemanship that constituted her chief or only attraction. At night, in the arena, when art had been brought into requisition to impart to her face the delicate softness of white beauty, she looked absolutely lovely. Her naturally-beautiful countenance derived treble beauty from the illuminations around her. Clad in the light airy costume of the cirque, her firmly-moulded graceful form was captivating enough to turn the head of a stoic. No wonder that weak young men fell violently in love with her, sent her presents, flocked into the poor booth to feast their eyes upon her. No wonder that she received the most tempting offers from first-class managers. Why were all these offers carelessly refused? Why did she choose to remain under the protection of a Twinkle when she might, by simply walking upon the stage, have created a furore within the very walls of Old Drury, we know not; but among the

remain under the protection of a Twinkle when she might, by simply walking upon the stage, have created a furore within the very walls of Old Drury, we know not; but among the musicians was an old man to whom the reader has already been introduced, to whom she was closely connected, and who may have been instrumental in keeping her, for the time at least, in the comparative retirement of a provincial circuit.

Immense placards, with glaring red and blue letters, posted in all quarters of the village, on garden walls and ruined cottages, informed the little world of Caverford that Twinkle's unrivalled star company would perform for two nights only. In the largest letters, and in the most prominent part of the handbills, the public was further informed that Mademoiselle Emilie would appear each night in her "terrific trick act."

Those announcements had preceded the actual arrival of the

company by several weeks, and Caverford was delighted with the prospect of eujoying the exciting scenes of the arena. Caverford in its own way was gay, and patronised theatrical and equestrian entertainments, to the no small satisfaction of and equestrian entertainments, to the no small satisfaction of managers and to the filling of their purses. It was one of Mr. Twinkle's favourite resorts, and often had his exchequer been saved from bankruptey by a timely visit to our village. Mr. Twinkle's company liked Caverford too, if it were for nothing more than the pleasure of performing to a full house. Indeed, Mr. Cannaby Phasht, or "Funny Can," as he was familiarly styled in the bills, declared that he felt as if he had swallowed a parter days of Lea Milley's powders whenever he covered. Caverford. He had often been in it, and Lo was a great fixed it with the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood; that he was quite a great man when he was amongst them.

that he was quite a great man when he was amongst them.

As Cannaby had remarked, Mr. Twinkle was in a terrible state when he heard of the accident which had happened to his principal attraction.

"Goodness, gracious! Missus T.," he observed to his better and larger half as they sat in a small room which they had engaged for the two days they were to remain in Caverford; "goodness, gracious! Mrs. T., what's to become on us? She'll never be able to do the trick act with a sprained ankle, and we haven't get nobody as can do anything like her. It's enough to make a fellow swear."

"She's a queer piece of goods," observed Mrs. T. "She's a queer piece of goods," observed Mrs. T.

"Now," continued the unfortunate manager, without noticing the remark, "it's my decided opinion that, if it wern't hat I know she likes it, I'd say that she had been and done it

that I know she likes it, I'd say that she had been and done it on purpose."

"Maybe she has," said the lady.

"No, she hasn't, Mrs. T., and I don't think you do yourself credit by saying as much. But what right has she to go and sprain her ankle on such an occasion as the present? It's p shame. I'll go and see it myself."

"No, you don't," growled Mrs. T. as her lord and master rose to take his hat.

"You don't do nothing of the sort if I know it."

Mr. Twinkle put on a melodramatic air, and, crushing his

Mr. Twinkle put on a melodramatic air, and, crushing his hat over his clouded brow, exclaimed—

"Woman, forbear!" and breaking away from the clasp of his loving wife, proceeded on his mission.

Mrs. T. was a jealous woman naturally, and she made all the ladies of her husband's catablishment miserable by her suspicions. For Mademoiselle Emilie she had a particular dread, and the idea of her husband going to examine that lady's wounded ankle quite shocked her. However, as her husband would sometimes persist in having his own way, she had nothing for it but to take her revenge in an indirect manner, as she determined to do on this occasion.

Mr. Twinkle walked up the village and down a narrow lane. He stopped before the green-painted door of a small house. It was here he had taken lodgings for his prima donna and her grandfather, as old Peter Burr, the second fiddle of the circus, was called, though whether he really was her grandfather or not was a matter of doubt. The old man wasentirely bound up in Emilieand hisfiddle. Beyondthem he had no pleasure, no delight. He spoke very little to any one, but to Emilie, or when along with his fiddle he would want to the control of the circus was a distributed to the control of the circus, was called, though whether he really was her grandfather or not was a matter of doubt. The old man wasentirely bound up in Emilieand hisfiddle. Beyondthem he had no pleasure, no delight. He spoke very little to any one, but to Emilie or when along with his fiddle he would want. man was entirely bound up in Emilie and his fiddle. Beyond them he had no pleasure, no delight. He spoke very little to any one, but to Emilie, or when alone with his fiddle, he would prattle like a child. He was thin and bent, looking, in consequence, a little man, but he had evidently once been strong and tall. His features were sharp and weazened, the top of his head bald, encircled by a belt of short, crisp, white hair. There was a dreamy, absent expression in his eyes, as if he were always looking into the past, and could not find time to look at the present or future at all. He wore a faded brown surrout coat, ornamented with an enormous border of black braid; a pair of trousers, the material and colour of which were undiscoverable; trousers, the material and colour of which were undiscov trousers, the material and colour of which were undiscovered and an old white hat, with a broad black band round it. this hat he carried an immense red cetton handkerchi wherewith he wiped his ness and polished his fiddle alternate When he walked he used a thick, heavy stick to help him along this his belowed interpretation in the property of the policy of the property of the policy of the property is in the policy of the property of the policy of the property of the policy of the property of the property of the policy of the property of the policy of the property of When he walked he used a thick, heavy stick to help him along, while his beloved instrument, in its green bag, was tucked under his left arm. He was very quiet and uncommunicative, but there was nothing doting about him, save in so far as he was dotingly fond of his fiddle and Emilie. His love was fully reciprocated by the young girl, who was to him the gentlest and most loving creature in the world; tending to his wants, and watching over him with all the love of a daughter. To others, Emilie was of a somewhat haughty and cold disposition. Unlike most girls of her age she had no female friend or confidant amongst her acquaintances, and though the young Voltigeur, Herr Jumpach, was desperately in love with her, she would not deign to give him one smile. In consequence, he said she had no 'art, and accepted an engagement in a rival establishment. ment in a rival establishment.

When Mr. Twinkle entered the apartment he found Madewith Mr. Twinkle chered the apartment he found Mado-moiselle Emilio reclining upon a rough sort of soft, and the old man sitting beside her, patting one of her fairy hands between his two long, bony ones. The lady did not look very ill, and Mr. Twinkle heard her assuring Peter that she felt very little pain. This was balm to the heart of Twinkle, but his joy was boundless when he learned that she would appear that night as usual.

Twinkle was delighted; it was his decided opinion that it was plucky, and so they—by which he meant his company-would all think. He felt inclined to blass her for saving he establishment from ruin. He took his leave glowing with the success of his mission. He felt it to be necessary to get some thing to cook his excited thoughts, and entered the tap-room He took his leave glowing with the establement from run. He took his leave glowing with the success of his mission. He felt it to be necessary to get something to cool his excited thoughts, and entered the tap-room of the Red Lion. There he found Monsie ar Tomekini, one of the three venerable musicians, the redoubtable Cannaby, looking as miserable as possible, and one or two others. They were described to a success the list of the success the success the success the success the success the success that the success the success that the success the success to the success the success that the ploring the accident which had fallen upon Emilie, and Cannaby was notalizing upon the uncertainty of human life, and bad

"Ah, you haven't no idea of the stuff that's in that girl." said Twinkle, "sho's a regular Briton, she is, and what's better, she'll appear to-night as usual."

The company were amazed and expressed their astonishment by a general whistle.

"But it nin't possible to do the trick act with a sprained ankle," observed Tomekini.

"Everything is possible if you can do it," solemnly remarked

Cannaby.

"Well, it don't matter whether she can or not, she's promised, and do it she will," exultingly exclaimed Twinkle, flourishing his beer pot on its way to his mouth.

"Then, if she's got better," said Cannaby, as if he were very

orry to hear it, "I'm giad on't, but it she has we're bound to send that young doctor an order for the boxes, for he's the chap that saved her."

Twinkle, as a rule, didn't like the system of giving orders, but on this occasion he was so elated that he immediately agreed with Cannaby, and wrote out an order, which he forwarded with his compliments to Linley.

The company felt satisfied that this act of condescension fully upheld their respectability, and then suddenly discovered that it was close

condescension fully upheld their respectability, and then suddenly discovered that it was close upon dinner time. They all rose just as Canaby was about to enter into a lengthened disquisition upon the comparative merits of reast beef and French frogs; but as this was a standing ring-joke of Cannaby's, showing the immense superiority of the beef country over the froggy one, nobody would listen to him; so he sighed at the decline of man's intellectual powers, and accompanied his friends into the street. street.

They stood talking for a short time as to the probable financial results of the evening sentertainment. They were engaged upon that interesting subject when Twinkle stopped short in the middle of a calculation of expenses, and

"Here's one of our patrons coming—he's "Here's one of our patrons coming—he's a great man, this doctor, I'm told, very good to the poor, very kind to the afflicted, very benevolent and all that sort of thing. I wouldn't mind asking him to take half a dozen box-tickets for to night, only he's on horseback, and I don't like to stop him."
"Tulliliety," cjaculated Cannaby, "He's a queer chap."
"Doctor Brogden rode slowly up, and Twinkle bowed to the ground as he passed. Tomekin gave the latest Parisian style, and Cannaby his grotesque scrape with his right foot and jerk of his head. The doctor simply inclined his head.

font and jork of his head. The doctor simply inclined his head.

"A sensible chap," said Twinkle, looking after him, "none that confounded pride as won't acknowledge a poor fellow about him."

"It is a physician's daty," muttered Dr. Bregden as he rade along, "To be on friendly terms with high and low. Hum! my man was not amongst them though; but he must be here—perhaps—he is here. And the girl, I have seen her—I must speak with her. Hem! I shall go to the circus to-night."

And Dr. Brogden rode enveloped in his own thoughts, bright and pure, or black and evil as they might be.

That evening the heart of Twinkle was made glad. The circus was full to overflowing in all

That evening the heart of Twinkie was made glad. The circus was full to overflowing in all parts. Mademoiselle Emilie was more brilliant, parts. Mademoiselle Emilie was more brilliant, mere daring, more fearless on this occasion than she had ever been. The andience applauded and trembled alternately. The grand trick act was received with a perfect farore of applause. Linky sat in the boxes entranced with the beauty of the fearless young equestrienne. Her eyes flashed like burning diamonds as she flew round the ring; her face flushed with excitement and her bosom heaved—she was lovely. The young men of Caverford went home raving about her beauty.

about her beauty.

Dr. Brozden stood in a dark corner of the

The young men of Caverford went home raving about her beauty.

Dr. Brozden stood in a dark corner of the boxes. From the moment that Mademoiselle Emilie entered the circle till she left it, he never onco removed his eyes from her face. He appeared to strain his eyes towards her, his head was bent in her direction, his brows knit and his lips moved mysteriously, but no sound came from them.

The performance over, Doctor Brogden pressed his way through the retiring crowds, crossed the ring and made his way to the door of the small side tent in which the performers dressed. Twinkle stood in the midst of his company congratulating them upon their success. The curtains which forms the door of this tent were drawn aside and disclosed Dr. Brogden. He stood a moment, regarding the company with a bland look. Twinkle immediately observed him, and bowing graciously called out,

"Delighted to see you, Dr. Brogden."

The Doctor smiled, acknowledged the salutation, and then said,

"I have been informed that one of the young ladies of your establishment was hurt in some manner to-day, and as I was here I thought I might call and say that my services were at your command."

"We're all obliged to you, Dr. Brogden," replied the gratified manager, "we know your ability, and we esteem it. But the accident you were told of wasn't anything particular. The lady is quite well now. Allow me to present Mademoiselle Emilie."

The doctor bowed, the lady inclined her head, and their eyes met. The lady trembled slightly, then her face became flushed.

"Allow me, Mademoiselle, to present my congratulations upon your safety; we should, indeed, have lost much in your absence."

The lady acknowledged the compliment with a bow. The Doctor took her hand, and bending his head he whispered hurriedly,

"Mademoiselle, I have something for your private ear, might I speak with you for one moment alone?"

The lady's lips formed themselves into that shape which lips assume when about to give out the word "no." but her head bent again,

moment alone?"

The lady's lips formed themselves into that shape which lips assume when about to give out the word "no," but her head bent again, and she accepted the doctor's arm. They were about to pass out at the door when the way was stopped by Peter with his fiddle

corry to hear it, "I'm glad on't, but if she has under his arm and his stick in his hand. Not Emilie.

"A moment, father, I have to speak with

this gentlemen.

Peter raised his head, the light of one of the

amps was full upon the Doctor's dark faco by the arm, and endeavouring to drag her away, "not with him, not with him—come away, come away."
(To be cotinuned in our next.)

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great a flow of blood to the nead, amount near the many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by incut timely use.

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